

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII No 7 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

The safety of a big store of the Robinson class is its steadiness, its fixed purpose, its reliability. One simply KNOWS that a store of this sort cannot stoop to pettifoggery; would not dare to mark prices up to make reductions seem greater.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

We dare not fool ourselves taking in stock broken lots goods that would need late be reduced. So we put on pr now that will surely sell t out.

Important Sale of Men's and Boy's Clothing Odd lots of Men's and Boys' Caps, Underwear and Hats reduced. Clearing Sale of about 150 Remnants of Tw The importance of these reductions is in the fact that they are from our own stock. We know of no Clothing store that is as careful as Robinson's to have clothing of a standard that will please and at the same give satisfaction.

A ROBINSON CO. BARGAIN IS ALL THAT IT SEEMS TO BE and only such bargains are told of as a logical cause for their being.

Sale of Tweed Remnants.

Here you will find lengths ranging from 1 yard to 4 yards, suitable for boys knickers, boys Pea Jackets or Coats, Men's Trousers, Men's Coats or Men's Vests, and all at price reductions of from fifteen to fifty per cent. The best recommendation is that they are remnants, that means ends of the best selling pieces in stock.

20 Per Cent Discount Off Men's and Boys' Pea Jackets Overcoats and Ulsters.

Never before in the history of this business have we sold as many Overcoats and Ulsters. We were forced to keep reordering right up to Christmas, so that what stock we have is all new and clean. Now we clear out the odd and broken lots we have left.

Any Winter Overcoat, Ulster or Pea Jacket is yours for 20 per cent less than the same would have cost you a week ago.

20 Per Cent Discount of Kumfort Mitts.

25 Per Cent Discount off Broken Lots of Gloves and Mitts.

We have about 100 pairs of Kumfort Brand Mitts, Mule Skin, Pig Skin, Cordovan, and Sheep Skin all heavy wool lined. We don't want to carry them over, therefore this sacrifice. Three months more cold weather yet. A pair of these will only cost you a trifle, and think what comfort you will have. The odd lines of fine Gloves and Mitts are lines that formerly sold for 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50. Now you can buy them for 55c, 75c, 90c, \$1.15, 1.50, and 1.90.

New Colored Shirts.

If you want a selection of distinctive patterns in new Colored Shirts your opportunity is here. We show a magnificent range of Men's Stiff Bosom and Negligee Shirts in a pleasing variety of stripes and figures in all the shades of Blues, Tans, Greens, etc. The designs we are showing are exclusive and confined to us.

We have secured control of the best fitting shirt in the market; even those who have been accustomed to having their shirts made to their order, being compelled to acknowledge the fit of our shirts as near perfect as possible.

We guarantee the color of every dollar Man's Shirt, and every 75 cent Boys' Shirt we sell to be absolutely fast.

Men's Suits Reduced.

We have about 75 Men's odd Suits, incomplete lines, that is 1 which we have only one or two sizes in stock, and which are not to ordered. Fancy Worsteds' Check Tweeds, Blue Serges, Black heavy T and Serges; all sizes in the lot but only one or two of a kind.

These we have put prices on that will be sure to clear them out as are invited to share in the bargain.

\$4.50 Suits for \$3.50, \$7.50 Suits for \$5.00, \$10.00 Suits for \$7.50, Suits for \$10.00.

Boy's Suits Also Reduced.

In the boys' Suits we have adopted the same plan as in the Men's. are determined to clear out the odd lines, the broken lots. If your boy n suit at all, you will find his size among this lot, and you can purchase t from 20 to 30 per cent reduction, this reduction means a genuine saving fo

Boys' three piece Suits. Boy's two piece Suits. Boys' Blouse Boys' Sailor Suits.

Men's and Boys' Caps.

All broken lots of Men's and Boy's Winter Caps are reduced.

About 30 Men's Caps that were 50c. each, your choice now for 25c.

About 50 Boys' Caps that were 45c. each, your choice now for 25c.

All heavy Winter Caps, with slip bands.

Sale of White Wear Still Going On.

Many were the compliments received about our display of White such an array of White Under-Garments was never offered in Na before. Many beautiful pieces of delicate Lingerie—so fine as to render cult the distinction between underwear and fancy work appear hear, to the woman of taste, while at the same time a strong note of economy i the offerings doubly tempting. Quantities of the fine, sheer, beaut trimmed and embroidered garments have been provided specially f for the occasion at prices that reflect the special concession by which v them.

Night Robes up to \$4.50 each.

Drawers up to \$1.75 each.

Corset Covers up to \$1.75 each.

Skirts up to 350 each.

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We guarantee the color of every dollar Man's Shirt, and every 75 cent Boys' Shirt we sell to be absolutely fast.

Men's Shirts—50c, 75c, \$1.00 and 1.25 in sizes from 14 to 17½.

Boys' Shirts—50c, 75c, in sizes 12½ to 14.

Travellers' Samples Each of Them a Bargain.

While our "Sale of White" is going on we will display on tables in our Millinery show room the balance of the Travellers Samples of Shirt Waists, Toques, Clouds, Fascinators, Hoods, Mitts, Gloves, Fichus, Shawls, Belts, Lace Collars, Women's and Children's Underwear in all kinds of Garments, Dresses, Sash Belts and Mitt Sets.

IN OUR MEN'S DEPARTMENT—you will find White Shirts worth 75c, \$1.00 and 1.50. Your choice for 50c. Top Shirts at 20 per cent to 40 per cent reduction. Underwear at 20 per cent to 60 per cent reduction, Sweaters, Mufflers, Colored Shirts and Hosiery all on display on tables in centre of store.

Sale of White Wear Still Going On.

Many were the compliments received about our display of White Wear—such an array of White Under-Garments was never offered in Napam before. Many beautiful pieces of delicate Lingerie—so fine as to render difficult the distinction between underwear and fancy work appear here, to please the woman of taste, while at the same time a strong note of economy in the offerings doubly tempting. Quantities of the fine, sheer, beautiful trimmed and embroidered garments have been provided specially for the occasion at prices that reflect the special concession by which we them.

Night Robes up to \$4.50 each.

Drawers up to \$1.75 each.

Corset Covers up to \$1.75 each.

Skirts up to 350 each.

Women's Neckwear.

Dozens of dainty, New York novelties, now get first showing in Fussy bits of finery that women love. They brighten and freshen up a wife like a charm. Stock Collars in dainty shades 25c. up. Rich Combination Silk and Chiffon up to \$1.25. Embroidered Tab ends is a strong feature to in most of the new ties.

Our New Prints.

Are here in all their freshness and beauty. Our 12½c. prints are new all "Crum's" English make, which is a sure guarantee of their reliability.

Our three other leading lines are at 5c, 7c, and 10c. a yard, made by best Canadian Mills.

We are showing by far the largest assortment ever shown by us.

PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who require the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventors' Help, 125 pages, sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg. Montreal & Washington, D.C. U.S.A.

BALED HAY and STRAW

in large and small quantities.
Flour and Feed, Groceries
and Provisions.

Water Purifying Pumps.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Cheapest Groceries at reasonable prices.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the estate of Isaac Orton Fraser late of the Township of Ernestown in the County of Lennox and Addington, Farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 129, Section 88, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, and amending Acts, that all creditors and others having claims or demands whatsoever against the said Isaac Orton Fraser, deceased, who died on or about the 24th day of December, 1902, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned Deroche & Madden, Napam, solicitors for the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the 16th day of February, 1903, full particulars and proofs of all claims (if any) which they may have against the estate and effects of the said deceased, together with their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is hereby further given that after the said 16th day of February, 1903, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received as above required, and said executors will not be liable for assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person or persons whose names shall not have been received prior to the time for such distribution.

DEROCHE & MADDEN,
Solicitors for Marshal Orton Fraser, executor.
Dated at Napam this 16th day of January, 1903.

Hanging Lamps.

Just received another shipment of "Hanging Lamps." We have the prettiest designs and patterns ever put on the market.
BOYLE & SON.

Five more writs have been issued against the Grand Trunk in connection with the Wanstead disaster.

TENDERS FOR THE TAMWORTH

CHEESE FACTORY—Tenders will be received for the sale of the Tamworth Cheese Factory, up to February 14th, 12 o'clock noon, by P. F. Carscadden. The dimension of the Factory is 60 x 80 feet, with 4 vats and all the appurtenances thereto belonging, subject to a lease for 2 (two) years. The highest, nor any tender not necessarily accepted.
Tamworth, January 26th, 1903. 7bp

NOTICE—An application has been presented to the License Board of the District of Lennox for the transfer of the Tavern license now held by John Pratt, for the Paisley House, in the Town of Napam, to D. Coyle, of the City of Belleville. A meeting of the License Board will be held on Monday, the Second day of February, 1903, for the consideration of the above application.

W. A. ROSE,
License Inspector.
Napam, Jan. 20 h, 1903.

Still in Business....

Mr. Charles Knight wishes to thank his many patrons for their patronage during the past, and solicits a continuance of the same. Although confined to the house through illness he has engaged Mr. J. J. Minchinton who has had several years experience in the hide business and is fully competent to give satisfaction to myself and customers.
Highest prices paid for

Beef Hides, Sheep Skins,
Deacon Skins, Rough and
Rendered Tallow, etc.

C. W. Knight,

Old Stand North side Market Square.

In celebration of the coronation of King Edward 60,000 poor people were banqueted at Calcutta. A display of fireworks which followed was witnessed by about 250,000 persons.

Hugh Clark, Conservative in Centre Bruce has been unseated and the seat declared vacant. Fifteen minutes was all that was necessary to satisfy the judges that corrupt practices had been adopted

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to incorporate a company to be known as "The Brockville and Northwestern Railroad Company" to construct and operate a line or lines of railway from Brockville to Westport, both in the County of Leeds, and thence in a northerly and westerly direction through the said County of Leeds, and other Counties and Districts to the shore of Georgian Bay, and from there to Sault Ste Marie in the district of Algoma, with power to construct, equip and operate branch lines from any point or points on the said line to Barry's Bay, Mattawa, North Bay, Parry Sound or other points in the Province of Ontario, and with power to acquire from Charles F. Holm, John Gerken, Valentin Schmidt and Clarence P. King the railway and undertaking of the Brockville Westport and Sault Ste Marie Railway Company, purchased by them under the provisions of a judgment in a certain action in the High Court of Justice, wherein the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York and others were plaintiffs, and the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste Marie Railway Company and others were defendants; and with power to make and issue bonds and shares of paid up stock, in payment for the said railway and undertaking; and with power to exercise all the rights conferred by the said act of incorporation relating to the said the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste Marie Railway Company, and to extend the time for completion thereof, and with power to purchase or lease land and thereon to construct and maintain wharfs, docks, elevators, warehouses and hotels along the said line or lines.

Dated at Brockville this 27th day of January A. D., 1903.

W. S. BUELL,
Solicitor for the Applicants.

Napam Branch 303, C. M. B. A., intend holding their annual assembly in the town hall on Tuesday, Feb. 3rd. Messrs. D. Hogan, P. Gleason, R. McNeil, and N. B. Mathieson have the arrangements in hand.

A Great Sufferer Cured. Mr. Benjamin Dillon, of Leeds, Ont., was cured of Muscular Rheumatism by Polson's Nerviline, and says, "I feel my duty is to proclaim Polson's Nerviline as an infallible cure for Rheumatism it cured me after 30 years suffering, and nothing I know of can equal its penetrating power. Nerviline simply has no equal in quickly relieving and curing Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica and Lumbago. A trial will convince anyone. Price 25c.

At the annual meeting of Camden Township Agricultural Society the treasurer reported amount of receipts during the year \$310.24; amount of expenditure, \$310.56 balance due treasurer, 32 cent. Officers elected: President E. W. Loochhead; vice-president, Joseph Tait, directors, E. P. Johnston, R. L. Lott, W. J. McGill, Clancy Nugent, Charles Welan, John Cassidy, Dr. McCormack, Smith Gilmore; auditors, A. V. Price and M. Shannon; secretary-treasurer, J. B. Aylesworth, elected for forty seven consecutive years.

A GUARANTEED CURE For All Forms of Kidney Disease

We the undersigned Druggists are prepared to give the following guarantee with every 50 cent bottle of Dr. Pettin's Kidney-Wort Tablets, the only remedy the world that positively cures all troubles arising from weak or diseased kidney. "Money cheerfully returned if the sufferer is not relieved and improved after use of one bottle. Three to six bottles effect astonishing and permanent or if not relieved and cured, you waste money."

Thos. B. Wallace, Druggist,
Napam, Ont.

A tea meeting will be held in the Brook Methodist church on Wednesday evening, February 11th.

The sentence of death upon Col. Lynch, convicted of treason, was commuted to life imprisonment.

Rev. David Chalmers, who died recently in Hamilton, was at one time pastor of Methodist church, Bath.

It is reported that there are sixteen cases of smallpox among the Indians on Indian Reserve near Deseronto.

Fifty-two insane female patients burned to death in a fire at the Co Hatch Asylum, London, England.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. will be held in the vestry of the East Methodist church Tuesday, Feb. 3rd 3 p.m.

Hon. Clifford Sifton offers the motto "Canada for all the Canadians." "Canada for a few Canadians," is the policy of the high taxers.

Hon. E. J. Davis in an address to constituents explained the North West negotiations and announced that the elections will be brought on at once.

The German idea of a "peaceful blockade" is one that is "peaceful" between bomb threats. There are a lot of total abstainers about who totally abstain between drinks.

At Wallace's

Cough Not 25 cents.

Cough Drops 5 cents.

WALLACE,
The Druggist.

NANEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

NADA—FRIDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1903.

We dare not fool ourselves by
king in stock broken lots of
ods that would need later to
reduced. So we put on prices
w that will surely sell them
t.

Underwear and Hats are
0 Remnants of Tweeds.
We know of no Men's
e and at the same time
gains are told of as have

d.
incomplete lines, that is lines of
stock, and which are not to be re-
Serges, Black heavy Tweeds
r two of a kind.
be sure to clear them out and you
00, \$10.00 Suits for \$7.50, \$12.00

duced.
same plan as in the Men's. We
broken lots. If your boy needs a
ot, and you can purchase them at
n means a genuine saving for you.
iece Suits. Boys' Blouse Suits.

OS.
ter Caps are reduced.
h, your choice now for 25c.
h, your choice now for 25c.
s.

about our display of Whitewear.
ts was never offered in Nananee
gerie—so fine as to render diffi-
nity work appear hear, to please
strong note of economy makes
of the fine, sheer, beautifully
been provided specially for the
al concession by which we go.

HOCKEY.

NO GAME ON FEBRUARY 5th.
The hockey match between Picton and
Napanee, to be played at the Napanee rink
on February 5th, has been postponed.
The Picton team on their return from
Deseronto were all vaccinated and as a re-
sult they will be unable to play on the date
mentioned.

NAPANEE VS. DESERONTO.
To-night the hockey enthusiasts will
have the privilege of witnessing what will
undoubtedly prove the best hockey match to
be seen on the rink this winter. The
game will be between Deseronto and Napa-
nee and will be interesting from start to
finish. Deseronto has a fast team this sea-
son and it will keep the locals busy if they
score a victory over their opponents. The
game will be called at 8 p.m. sharp,
weather permitting.

GAME AT DESERONTO POSTPONED.
The Napanee Hockey Club did not go to
Deseronto on Tuesday evening to play
their game with the Deseronto boys. The
reason for not going is that Dr. Simpson,
the medical Health officer, forbade them
going, owing to the prevalence of smallpox
in Deseronto. The team and a number of
the citizens were sorely disappointed, but
after Manager Waller had interviewed Dr.
Simpson and heard his explanation he was
of the same opinion, that it would be un-
wise to allow the team to play in Deseron-
to until after the condition of affairs had
improved somewhat. The Deseronto team
were immediately notified and the letter
from the health officer forwarded to them.
Napanee's experience in the smallpox line
last year is fresh in the memories of our
citizens, and we have no hankering for a
repetition of that experience.

NAPANEE VS. PICKED TEAM.
Monday evening the lovers of hockey
were treated to a good exhibition at the
rink in a match between a team picked
from the Traders' League and the town
team. The game was arranged as a
practice match for the town team prior to
their proposed trip to Deseronto. The
seniors outclassed their opponents in speed
and weight, but nevertheless they had no
cinch and were kept hustling from the
time the referee's whistle blew until the
finish. We will not mention the score,
nor make any reference to it, suffice to say
that the seniors won, because it would lead
one to believe that the game was fearfully
one-sided, which was not the case. The
juniors play good hockey and it would be a
difficult task to find a team that could de-
fect them, age and weight considered.
They have the staying quality too, as the
last five minutes play showed. The
seniors made up their mind that they
would score one more goal before time was
called, and started in with that object in
view. The spectators encouraged the
juniors by their cheers and the pace from
that time until the finish was something
fierce. In fact it was so fierce that the
spectators could hardly keep track of the
puck. Finally the seniors scored and
time was called. The juniors are to be
congratulated on the excellent fight they
put up, and with a little more age and
weight some of them will be capable of
occupying a position on the senior team,
and that with credit to themselves and to
the town they represent. The teams lined
up as follows:

NAPANEE	POSITION	PICKED TEAM
H. Steacy	Goal	E. Dafee
H. Garratt	Point	L. Trimble
P. Wagar	Cover Point	H. Bristol
E. Lake		(F. Wagar

COAL

Pending the arrival of a number
of cars of HARD COAL, expected
in a short time, we can furnish
soft coal at a reasonable price to
keep your fires going.

We also have a small amount of COKE.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

FRESH
OYSTERS.

TROUT,
WHITE FISH,
and
SALMON.

—AT—
J. F. SMITH'S.

PERSONALS

Mr. W. J. Jewell left on Monday for
Gananoque, where he has secured a
situation.

Mr. John Soby, Napanee, was visiting in
Picton last week.

Messrs. S. J. Cassidy, Centreville, and
L. L. Peterson, Pines, were callers on THE
Express on Friday last.

Mrs. T. G. Pile, who is spending the
winter with her daughter, Mr. H. M.
Deroche, Napanee, is confined to bed
through sickness.—Miss Coats, of Napanee,
is spending the week with her friend, Miss
Effie Naylor, Main street. Miss Flossie
Ming, of Napanee, is the guest of her aunt,
Mrs. R. I. English, Main street.—Enoch
Bartley attended the races Wednesday and
Thursday at Napanee.—Mrs. Costigan and
daughter, Miss Norah, were in Napanee on
Wednesday.—Deseronto Tribune.

Messrs. Henry Martin and J. S. Ayls-
worth, Selby, and Mr. C. B. Huffman,
Bath, were callers on THE EXPRESS on
Friday.

Mr. Jas. H. Downey, of Whitby, was
visiting in town this week.

We are pleased to see Mr. Rik'ey improv-
ing so rapidly. He was out driving on
Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.

Mr. and Mrs. Ella McCabe, of Greta,
paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Vanaistine,
Switzerville, last week.

Miss Libbie Switzer is spending a few
weeks with Mrs. Gould, Centre Street.

H. Merrick, post office inspector, King-
ton, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. J. R. Dafee is in Montreal this week
He will witness the Stanley Cup hockey
matches.

Mr. Harry Finkle, of Philadelphia,
arrived in town Monday morning and is

Church of England Notes.

The annual missionary meetings held in
the Parishes of Camden East, Yarker and
Newburgh, Sunday, January 25th, were a
great success and greatly blessed by
Almighty God. The deputation, consist-
ing of the Venerable Archdeacon Worrell,
D. C. L., and E. J. B. Pense, M.P.F., of
Kingston, were in their very best form and
riveted the attention of the congregations
they addressed so ably and practically.
At St. Luke's church, Camden East, the
collection was \$2.57, and the card contri-
butions reached \$26.00. At St. Anthony's,
Yarker, the collection was \$7.01 and the
card contributions \$65.40. At St. John's,
Newburgh, the collection was \$3.12 and
the card contributions \$34.75, making a
total during the day of \$138.85. The
missionary spirit in these parishes is
strong and we devoutly thank God for
these splendid results which we have the
pleasure to record.

—USE—

Laxative

Have
no
Bad
After
Effects

Cold

For
La Grippe,
Chills,
and
Colds in
general.

Capsules.

Prepared at
The Medical Hall,
FRED L. HOOPER.

NAPANEE CURLING CLUB 1903

about our display of Whitewear. Its was never offered in Napanee before—so fine as to render difficulty work appear hear, to please a strong note of economy makes of the fine, sheer, beautifully been provided specially for the special concession by which we got.

ties, now get first showing here. brighten and freshen up a waist 25c. up. Rich Combinations of Fab ends is a strong feature found

ity. Our 12c. prints are nearly guarantee of their reliability. 7c. and 10c. a yard, made by the department ever shown by us.

A GUARANTEED CURE

All Forms of Kidney Disease

the undersigned Druggists are fully cred to give the following guarantee every 50 cent bottle of Dr. Pettingill's ey-Wort Tablets, the only remedy in world that positively cures all troubles from weak or diseased kidneys:— money cheerfully returned if the sufferer not relieved and improved after the of one bottle. Three to six bottles astonishing and permanent cures. relieved and cured, you waste no y."

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E. Lake	Forwards	F. Wagar
E. Embury		H. Scott
B. Williams		R. Moore
A. Dafeo		G. Walters

Notes on the Deseronto-Picton Game at Deseronto last Week.

The game was an exceedingly fast one, and for the first game was clean, and genuine hockey. During the first half one from Deseronto and three from Picton had to take the fence for one minute each owing to minor offences. Shortly after the be- ginning of the second half Picton began to rough it a little, and Deseronto began to retaliate, but when the referee had two of Deseronto and three of Picton on the fence at once, they plainly saw they had to play hockey, and hockey was played till time was called.—Deseronto Tribune.

The Picton hockey club went to Deseronto on Wednesday and suffered defeat by the team there by a score 7 to 2. It was a hard fought game, rather heavy body checking on both sides, but no dirt. The best of feeling prevailed throughout by the teams and the spectators. Deseronto's goal tender, Culhane, was soon dubbed a stone wall by the Picton boys; but he ought to keep off his knees. The score at half time was 3 to 2. The referee, Mr. J. T. Sutherland, gave satisfaction. The game at times proceeded with four men and on one occasion even three men on a side. The excuse for Picton's defeat is the poor lighting of the rink. It was actually worse than second class moonlight. Deseronto people should certainly make some effort to improve the light before the next league match is played.—Picton Times.

QUINTE DISTRICT SCHEDULE.

Following is the schedule of the Q. D. H. L.:

Jan. 13—Napanee at Picton. Won by Picton, 6 to 5.
Jan. 16—Napanee at Deseronto. Post-poned.
Jan. 21—Picton at Deseronto. Won by Deseronto, 7 to 2.
Feb. 5—Picton at Napanee—Postponed.
Jan. 30—Deseronto at Napanee.
Feb. 13—Frontenac at Deseronto.
Feb. 17—Picton at Frontenac.
Feb. 19—Deseronto at Frontenac.
Feb. 20—Frontenac at Napanee.
Feb. 23—Deseronto at Picton.
Feb. 27—Napanee at Frontenac.

TRADERS' LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

Robinson vs. Barbers—Gibbard vs. Clerks on February 5th.
Bakers vs. Clerks—Robinson vs. Gibbard on February 13th.
Robinson vs. Bakers—Gibbard vs. Barbers on February 19th.
Bakers vs. Gibbard—Barbers vs. Clerks on February 24th.
Barbers vs. Gibbard—Robinson vs. Clerks on March 3rd.

Cream of Tartar.
We make a specialty of Cream of Tartar. Have you tried ours? We don't charge you any more for it, just give you a Better Quality.
WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

Mr. Howard, hotelkeeper, Amherst Island, is dangerously ill at Kingston. He went to that city to be treated for cancer of the hip, and other complications developed.

Messrs. Henry Martin and J. S. Aylsworth, Selby, and Mr. C. B. Huffman, Bath, were callers on THE EXPRESS on Friday.

Mr. Jas. H. Downey, of Whitby, was visiting in town this week.

We are pleased to see Mr. Rik'ey improving so rapidly. He was out driving on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.

Mr. and Mrs. Ella McCabe, of Greta, paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Vanaalstine, Switzerville, last week.

Miss Libbie Switzer is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Gould, Centre Street.

H. Merrick, post office inspector, Kingston, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. J. R. Dafeo is in Montreal this week. He will witness the Stanley Cup hockey matches.

Mr. Harry Finkle, of Philadelphia, arrived in town Monday morning and is spending the week with friends in Napanee and Newburgh.

Mr. Wilton Parrott, of Wilton, was in Napanee Tuesday.

Miss Maggie Kenny has returned to her home in Enterprise after visiting in Kingston.

Dennis Daly and wife were in Kingston on Tuesday to see Martin Harvey.

Uriah Wilson, M. P., is progressing favorably, and will soon be convalescent.

Mrs. W. J. Osborne and son, Gordon, of Frederickton, N. B., was the guest of her aunt, Mr. G. E. Maybee, a few days this week.

Mr. Wellington Babcock and Mr. Dairson Blacksmith both of Wilton were in town Monday.

Mr. Archie Caton was home in Napanee from Toronto last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. J. A. Shibley, of Napanee, visiting friends in Providence since December is expected home next Saturday.

Mrs. Martha Finkle, of Napanee, was in Newburgh Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. Dalton, of Deseronto, was in town on Wednesday last on business.

Mrs. Charlie Boyes, of Kingstong, is visiting friends in town.

Donald McIntyre spent Sunday and Monday in town with his parents.

Kev. Peck preached a farewell sermon on Sunday last, and left on Tuesday, for a new field.

Mr. Power architect for Madill arrived in town on Wednesday last.

Miss Carrie Williams is the guest of Miss Lena Wilson, Kingston.

Mrs. Wilbert Leideter, Kaladar, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Lester Wagar, South Napanee.

Mrs. James Ferguson returned home on Wednesday last, after spending a week with friends in Morven.

A. S. Kimmerly will sell 23 to 30 lbs. sugar for \$1; flour \$1.95 and \$2.00 per 100. Keewatin flour beats the world. Bran and shorts lower again; raisins 5 cents; six lbs rice or tapioca 25 cents; white honey 10 cents per section; Ozone 45 and 85 cents per bottle; starch 5 cents. Tilson's oats in stock. Buy you white fish and Herring now.

—USE—

Laxative

For La Grippe, Chills, and Colds in general.

Cold Capsules.

Prepared at

The Medical Hall,

FRED L. HOOPER.

Have no Bad After Affects

NAPANEE CURLING CLUB, 1903

Inter-Rink Matches—First Series
January 30th—Templeton vs. Robinson Leonard vs. Ham.
February 2nd—Ham vs. Templeton—Leonard vs. Alexander.
February 3rd—Robinson vs. Bellhouse—Smith vs. Leonard.
February 4th—Boyes vs. Bellhouse—Alexander vs. Robinson.
February 6th—Smith, vs. Bellhouse—Boyes vs. Templeton.
W. S. HERRINGTON, Esq., Pres.
W. C. SMITH, Esq., Vice-Pres.
A. ALEXANDER, Esq., Sec.

The town council meets on Monday evening next at 7,30 o'clock.

BIRTHS.

DETLOF—On Tuesday, January 20 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. Bismarck L. Detlor, a son.

WATERBURY—In Richmond Township, on Saturday January 10, 1903 to Mr. and Mrs James Waterbury, a son.

TULLOCH—At Kingsford, on Sunday, January 18, 1903, to M. and Mrs. Archibald Tulloch, a daughter.

PERRY—At Pleasant View Farm, on January 29th, 1903, the wife of Fred J. A. Perry, of a daughter.

Picton Business College

Picton, Ont.

Will open after Christmas in the Gilbert Block, Main street.

Thorough and complete courses in Book-keeping, Shorthand and Type writing, under the direction of specialists of wide experience in teaching and actual practice.

Splendid equipment, satisfactory courses guaranteed. For further information address

J. G. OSBORNE, J. R. SAYERS, Principals. Picton, Ont.

OUR SPECIAL SALE

secure some of the many bargains which we are offering. We mention below a very few of our specials.

6 Cups and Saucers, best Iron Stone China, Pink or Light Blue for 43c

25c Large Round Blue Vegetable Dishes, 20c.

15c Large Size Frost Lamp Chimneys 12c

6 Heavy Glass Tumblers for 18c.

25c Heavy Glass Fruit Dishes 18c.

10c Bottle Sewing Machine Oil for 5c.

Baking Soda, per pound 4c.

15c Can Baking Powder 12c.

Gloss Laundry Starch per pkg. 7c.

Ladies' 35c Purses selling at 25c.

Ladies' 25c Purses selling at 20c.

All shades of Silks, per ball 5c.

3 large papers of Pins for 5c.

5c papers of needles, 2 for 5c.

15c Heavy Coarse Comb for 10c.

25c Jewelled Pompador Combs for 19c

10c Tracing Wheels for 5c.

Hen's 25c Heavy Wool Sox for 20c.

Men's Heavy Braces, per pair 22c.

Continues until the 4th of February, so you yet have time to visit our store to

time to visit our store to

which we are offering. We

mention below a very few of our specials.

Our Spring Stock of Lace Curtains have arrived, see the Display in our window at all prices from 25c. a pair up. Come with the crowd to

THE PEOPLE'S FAIR,

McINTOSH BROS.,

W. A. GARRETT, Manager.

THE EVILS OF JEALOUSY

It Is Nothing More Nor Less Than a Fatal Monomania

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, by Wm. Bailly, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Chicago says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Proverbs vi, 34, "Jealousy is the rage of a man."

What does rage signify? Righteous indignation? A calm, dispassionate arraignment or castigation? A denunciation, judiciously planned and yet overwhelmingly and scathingly delivered, as when Edmund Burke exposed the misdeeds of Warren Hastings in the famous trial at Westminster? A rebuke such as Jesus gave to the Pharisees, who had dragged a poor, helpless, friendless, sinful woman to his feet, when he turned and said to the accusers, "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone at her?" Is rage merely a blind remonstrance, an earnest and yet gentle expostulation, a hortatory admonition, a Christian reprimand given with the holy desire to save and redeem the person who has sinned or unintentionally done wrong? Oh, no! Rage is not a well composed censure. Rage is unbridled fury; rage is a fierce, wild, all consuming, fiery passion burning at the heart and mind; rage is a demon stabbing at the vitals of all true love; rage is a Satanic iconoclast shattering every sacred shrine of the intellect; rage is an insanity, a devaluation of moral sensibilities. It is an unreasonable and unreasoning frenzy, glorying in absurd hallucinations. Rage's throne room is a madhouse; rage's courtiers are the inhabitants of a chamber of horrors; rage's only music is the echoing shrieks and sobs of the eternally lost and of the destroyed who can never die.

THE EVIL SPIRIT.

Maddening jealousy would destroy every successful rival who might stand in its way. It is the evil spirit which made Saul's eyes flash fire when he gripped a javelin and hurled it at David's head, merely because the maidens of his kingdom had greeted the returning warriors with the song, "Saul has slain his thousands," but David his ten thousands." It is the spirit which made the French generals betray the shepherd girl, Joan of Arc, into the hands of the English, so that she should be burned at the stake in the streets of Rouen merely because she had won victories they could never have achieved. It is the spirit which made the Spanish courtiers compel Columbus to die in obscurity and sent Sir Walter Raleigh to the block. It is the evil spirit which made Charles II. Spurgeon and Rowland Hill hated by some of the London ministers of their day and which made Harvey and Jenner and James Y. Simpson encounter their greatest opposition from jealous men of their own profession. It is the spirit which made Voltaire denounce Baculard d'Arnaud and which sent the bullet of Aaron Burr straight through the heart of Alexander Hamilton. Jealousy in the heart produces strange hallucinations in its victims. The jealous man feels that the success of another is in some way a robbery of himself. The jealous politician will not support the nominee of his party, because he wanted the nomination himself; the

ther in Christ, win a mighty gospel victory. I am praying for you. The bigger success you have the happier I will be."

WHY MOODY SUCCEEDED.

What was the inevitable result? When Mr. Moody tried to advance these Christian workers, whom some people might have called his rivals, he advanced himself into the hearts of sinful men and women as well as into the chief human leadership of the Christian world. Many contemporaries may have excelled him in individual and particular gifts, but in mighty, masterful leadership, in the fame and eminence which will cause his name to go down through the coming centuries as a Christian worker, in his influence upon the men of his day, Mr. Moody stood head and shoulders above all the Christian workers of his time. He won this enviable position because he did not have a particle of jealousy in his makeup. He won it because he tried to help his rivals instead of to destroy them. No man ever successfully built a temple of fame upon the ruined foundations of a good man's life. The javelin of jealous hate has a poisoned handle which is more deadly than its venomous tip. It will more surely destroy the life of a man who attempts to hurl it than the life of the rival against whom it is thrown.

Maddening jealousy will make its sinful victim turn upon his best friends. Many pathetic scenes are daily witnessed in the insane asylums of the land; but, to me, the patients who are to be pitied the most are not the driveling idiots or the men and women whose minds have crumbled into isch ruin that they can sit hour after hour making doll dresses or with glassy eyes vacantly staring for days at a time at some crack in the wall. I believe the insane patients who should be pitied the most are those whose diseased minds make them think that their wives or husbands or parents or children or brothers and sisters have been untrue to them. I pity the young girl who has gone mad because she was jilted the night before her wedding and who sits by the window continually denouncing the recreant lover and the woman for whom he broke his vows. I pity that old gray haired mother who for twenty years has been denouncing her only son because she thinks he wants to poison her for her money. I pity that insane wife who will never allow her husband to enter her room because she thinks he has been false to her. Ah, these are the insane patients who are to be pitied! Never did John Fox in his famous "Book of Martyrs" depict more excruciating agonies than some of these poor insane wretches daily suffer, who brood over the idea that their friends have been turned into enemies.

Maddening jealousy, often baseless, is the cause of innumerable domestic and social infelicities, causing misery alike to its victim and its object. It makes the wife suspect the husband of wrongdoing. It makes the husband impugn the motives and actions of his wife. It is the cause of most of the quarrels of lovers, which have wrecked the happiness of many lives for time and eternity. It lashes Othello into a frenzy until

selfish grip to all that you have? My aged friend, you should not only be willing to live, but you should also be willing to let live. Every old merchant should try to help the young merchant. Every old physician should be ready to lend his medical books to the young physician and speak a good word for him in the neighborhood. Every old lawyer should be willing to give his advice to the young lawyer, and every old minister to encourage the young minister. Ye older men, you should not only be proud of the fact that you have made a success, but you should also be proud of the fact that you have helped some younger man to climb the difficult heights from which you are now able calmly to look down upon the thousands struggling in ascent far beneath.

SIN IS THE CHIEF CAUSE.

But maddening jealousy has a direct personal cause. All insanities are the result of some organic or functional disorder. Sometimes insanity may be caused by a fall or a blow. Part of the skull may be crushed in, and a piece of the bone will be found, by postmortem examination, to be pressing on the brain. Sometimes insanity is the result of overtaxed nerves; sometimes the disease is inherited from ancestral causes; so maddening jealousy has a direct cause. That spiritual diagnosis can be spelled in the one fearful word of three letters. Its only cause is "sin." The same kind of sin which to-day fills our jails and reformatory institutions and lifts the hangman's noose is the fiendish, maddening evil against which, in his day, King Solomon lifted his voice in protest.

Now, my brother, as the insanity of jealousy is caused by sin, will you not come to that Christ who is willing and able to take this sin out of your life? In the Bible we read that Christ was and is able to make the evil passions come out of a man. So great was and is Christ's divine power in this respect that Luke tells us there was a man afflicted not only with one, but with a legion or four thousand devils. This man was so goaded by this demonic possession that, though he was bound in fetters of chains, he would snap them as easily as a lion might brush aside a spider's web. He was so distracted that in his frenzy he would tear off all his clothes. But when Jesus spoke the word of deliverance the man who was once insane immediately became clothed and in his right mind. If Christ could do all that for the insane man of old, will you not let Jesus cure you also of the awful insanity of jealousy? Oh, my sinful friend, you have hated men and despised men and found fault with men long enough! Will you not, here and now, by Christ's help, learn to love men and try to help men instead of trying to destroy them?

SURE OF HIS PRISONER.

A Hebrides policeman in charge of a prisoner in custody adopted the following ingenious method of keeping surveillance over him. Knowing that the man could not escape from the island, he let him out to fish every morning with injunctions to fish for his subsistence and collect enough wreckage to cook it. As a penalty for non-success the prisoner was locked out for the night, which was punishment enough in those cold and stormy regions.

THE EMPEROR'S TEA.

The tea used in the immediate household of the Emperor of China is treated with the utmost care. It

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tiller of the Soil.

BEST HORSE FOR FARMER

The principal use for the draft horse is to haul enormous loads a walk, generally in cities on paved or hard roads. Strength is the consideration, and, broadly speaking, weight is the principal element. However, the mechanism of the horse is to endure the strain, he must have strong hind legs, especially at the hocks, a heavy loin with strong coupling, and strong front legs, dense hoof, because so large a portion of his weight is, or should be, in front. With the draft horse it is not a question of height, of weight. Indeed, the nearer ground he is, the better both service and endurance. He must weigh not less than 1,500 pounds and he is all the more valuable if he weighs 1,800 pounds to 2,000 even more. He cannot be too heavy if his bone corresponds to his weight.

Such a horse should be built though smooth, short in the back with rounded hips, wide, straight hocks, flat bones, moderately sloping pasterns, medium straight shoulder, heavy in front, with full breast, legs placed well apart, though extremely wide. The animal should carry a good covering of flesh, should be smooth all over with good disposition and possess of much patience.

These qualifications, as Prof. Davenport points out, must be possessed by all draft horses to be well. Other things being equal, the price of a draft horse depends largely upon his weight, and ranges from \$125 to \$300, with an increase about 10 per cent. when matched teams. These prices are sometimes exceeded and dealers insist that prices were never so low that span of draft horses would bring \$600 if they were good enough.

THE DRAFT HORSE.

is the horse for the farmer to rear. Only the heaviest and best stallions are suitable. Even then the demand for extreme weights necessitates the use of large mares that are good milkers. In no other way can the horse be produced with sufficient bone, feeding quality to attain the weight and finish demanded by the market. The young animals must be supplied with the best of feed in the amounts from the very first. Plenty of good pasture, clover hay, and corn are imperative, and there is nothing better for young horses than green corn cut from the field and fed whole. Only the best blood should be used, and then every effort must be made to keep the horse gaining from the first if he is to top the market.

All this is much like growing the draft horses are the ones to produce on the farms. They are grown nowhere else to advantage and when it is remembered that the draft horse is really the highest priced standard horse on the market, it is easy enough to see why the horse the farmer should raise, not only sells for more average money, but if bred with the same care there are fewer culls and no training is required beyond light, common work to familiarize him with harness and with drawing loads. The disposition of the draft horse is docile, and his ancestors have labored so long that he works almost instinct and requires no special training before being put upon

made Charles M. Spurgeon and Rowland Hill hated by some of the London ministers of their day and which made Harvey and Jenner and James Y. Simpson encounter their greatest opposition from jealous men of their own profession. It is the spirit which made Voltaire denounce Lacordaire and which sent the bullet of Aaron Burr straight through the heart of Alexander Hamilton. Jealousy in the heart produces strange hallucinations in its victims. The jealous man feels that the success of another is in some way a robbery of himself. The jealous politician will not support the nominee of his party, because he wanted the nomination himself; the jealous surgeon cannot rejoice that another surgeon has cured a cripple if he has never performed the operation himself; the jealous minister cannot rejoice at hearing that another church is crowded if his own is empty; the jealous woman cannot bear to hear praises of the beauty of another woman.

Thus no sooner does any man or woman win success in any department of life than many jealous, unsuccessful rivals become beside themselves with rage. As a monomaniac may be rational on every subject but one, so the jealous man may be fair and just on every question, but be absolutely insane and unjust when the works and lives of his successful rivals are discussed. If you are a jealous man, you will turn upon them all your batteries of scorn and denunciation. You will magnify their faults and gloat over their imperfections, you will loathe them with an unutterable loathing, and when, on account of your unjust criticisms, you may have overthrown a successful rival, you, as a jealous man, will join in the pandemonium of a demoniacal joy in which all the evil spirits of the inferno join in the chorus. You will gleefully clap your hands and shout: "Aha, we have destroyed him! We have destroyed the man who has dared to stand in our way!"

THE SUREST WAY TO SUCCESS.

That the philosophy of the Golden Rule is sound and that men help themselves by helping instead of being jealous of others is illustrated in the life of Dwight L. Moody. What made Mr. Moody in some respects the greatest religious one man power in the last century? His speaking ability? Oh, yes! I believe he was one of the most convincing of spiritual orators, but I also believe that there were others of his time just as great, if not greater. His organizing ability? Oh, yes! I believe he would have been a master at the head of a political campaign or a merchant or even as a military chieftain; but, though D. L. Moody may have been a great organizer, I believe there were others of his time just as great, if not greater. His great big heart, into which he could gather all his loved ones? Oh, yes, Mr. Moody had an affectionate nature! But there are thousands of men who love their families just as much as Mr. Moody loved his loved ones; but though many men may have excelled him in individual characteristic, in one respect I believe he was the peer, if not the king, of them all. I do not believe Mr. Moody had one infinitesimal particle of jealousy in his makeup.

Instead of trying to focus all the attention of the religious world upon himself he spent most of his life in pushing other religious workers to the front. The bigger the man the more anxious Mr. Moody was to call public attention to him. He brought across the water Henry Drummond and John McNeill and F. B. Meyer and G. H. C. McGregor and Campbell-Morgan and many others. He invited to his own platform the mightiest religious workers of his generation. He placed them by his side as he said: "Bro-

thers!" depict more excruciating agonies than some of these poor insane wretches daily suffer, who brood over the idea that their friends have been turned into enemies.

Maddening jealousy, often baseless, is the cause of innumerable domestic and social infelicities, causing misery alike to its victim and its object. It makes the wife suspect the husband of wrongdoing. It makes the husband impugn the motives and actions of his wife. It is the cause of most of the quarrels of lovers, which have wrecked the happiness of many lives for time and eternity. It lashes Othello into a frenzy until the murderous fingers are clutching at the throat of his innocent wife and the suicidal knife has made an end of the swarthy Moor. It was the cause of the horrors in the last earthly days of Ivan the Terrible, who in a fit of jealousy with an iron staff crushed in the skull of his eldest born and favorite child. It is the heaving, destructive earthquake which has rocked to ruins thousands of family altars. It has shattered many a domestic wall under the ceaseless bombardment of tempestuous denunciation and the irresistible flood of remorseful tears.

A CAUSELESS FRENZY.

The saddest part of these insane afflictions, where men and women will sometimes turn upon their best friends and brood over the idea that they are untrue, is that often their frenzied surmises are without any legitimate cause. They may only be the strange hallucinations of a diseased intellect. Their loved ones may be doing everything in their power for their sick minds; they may take them to the most expensive of asylums and have for them the best of physicians and nurses; they may continually visit them and have their rooms filled with flowers and have carriages always at their disposal. These friends may stint themselves and lavish their money in every possible way for the comfort of their weak minded relations, yet these insane patients can never be persuaded that their friends are faithful to them. Though husbands and wives and children may be doing everything that can be done for their happiness, yet they will keep on in their upbraidings and fault findings and denunciations until at last they will drive those who are nearest and dearest to them from their sides. No impression will cause a husband to despise a wife quicker than the belief that she distrusts him and will not credit what he says; no knowledge on earth will send a young woman to destruction sooner than the thought that the man she married has dropped the role of a lover for that of a sneaking detective. Continual fault finding and false accusations and frenzied distrust and venomous sneers and multitudinous reproaches and sulky broodings always defeat their own ends with our loved ones as jealousy also defeats its own aim in our treacherous dealings with our hated rivals. The rattlesnake's fang is a poor receptacle in which to store the honey of an orange blossom.

Fathers and mothers and older men and women, I would not for a moment cast a slur on your past usefulness or belittle the respect which the world ought to show to gray hairs; but, honestly and frankly, do you not feel that the young folks ought to have their first lessons of magnanimity from you? When your time comes to go, would you not rather that your sons and daughters should weep about your dying bed and feel that they have lost a dear, helpful friend than that they shall be glad that you are dying, because you are holding with a

prisoner in custody adopted the following ingenious method of keeping surveillance over him. Knowing that the man could not escape from the island, he let him out to fish every morning with injunctions to fish for his subsistence and collect enough wreckage to cook it. As a penalty for non-success the prisoner was locked out for the night, which was punishment enough in those cold and stormy regions.

THE EMPEROR'S TEA.

The tea used in the immediate household of the Emperor of China is treated with the utmost care. It is raised in a garden surrounded by a wall, so that neither man nor beast can get anywhere near the plants. At the time of the harvest those collecting these leaves must abstain from eating fish, that their breath may not spoil the aroma of the tea; they must bathe three times a day, and, in addition, must wear gloves while picking the tea for the Chinese Court.

VERY PECULIAR.

Mr. Justwed (to wife who has prepared a turkey for dinner for the first time alone)—"Alice, it seems to me that this turkey has a most peculiar flavor. What do you suppose the trouble is? It is like nothing I have ever tasted before."

Mrs. Justwed—"I don't know, I am sure, dear. I was very careful, and I know it must be clean, for I scrubbed it thoroughly with soap."

HORSE COMMITS SUICIDE.

An old horse has committed suicide. The animal went to a pond at the back of the barn, and with a disconsolate expression peered into the water for five minutes. Then it deliberately jumped in, striking the bottom and breaking his neck.

HIGHEST INHABITED SPOT.

The highest spot inhabited by human beings is the Buddhist cloister at Hanle, Tibet, where twenty-one monks live at an altitude of 16,000 feet. The highest inhabited spot in Europe is the observatory at the summit of Mount Etna, 9,076 feet above sea level.

Owing to the intense cold the water froze in the hose pipes while the fire brigade was endeavoring to extinguish a fire recently at Marienburg, Prussia.

At Pauil, France, a signal man and a station master, who were responsible for a railway disaster in which several persons lost their lives, were fined and sent to prison for four and six months respectively.

The teacher asked the class where in lay the difference in meaning between the words "sufficient" and "enough." "Sufficient," answered Tommy, "is when mother thinks it's time for me to stop eating pudding; 'enough' is when I think it is."

Lawyer (meeting friend in the street)—"I'm sorry for you, Short, but Snipps, the tailor, has put this account against you in my hands for collection." Short—"And you're going to collect it, eh? Well, I'm sorry for you. Ta, ta, old man; you know my address."

Old Peterby is rich and stingy. In the event of his death his nephew is to inherit his property. A friend of the family said to the old gentleman, "I hear your nephew is going to marry. On that occasion you ought to do something to make him happy." "I will," said Mr. Peterby. "I'll pretend that I am dangerously ill."

produce on the farms. They can grow nowhere else to advantage and when it is remembered that draft horse is really the high priced standard horse on the market, it is easy enough to see why the farmer should raise, not only sells for more average money, but if bred with the same care there are fewer culls and no trait is required beyond light, comfortable work to familiarize him with harness and with drawing loads, disposition of the draft horse is docile, and his ancestors have labored so long that he works almost instinct and requires no special training before being put upon market.

BUTTER MAKING.

We churn twice a week, writes J. A. Macdonald. The night before we churn the cream is warmed about 65 degrees by setting cream can in a vessel containing water at about 95 degrees. The cream is stirred until it gets to the proper temperature, when it is placed in ripening vat, usually at this time year near the kitchen stove. A vat is a large dish insulated by several coverings of cloth and of material, so as to maintain a proper temperature. Then the cream is left until the next afternoon, when the churning is done. In the summer we churn in the early morning.

This matter of ripening or soured the cream is a very important in preparing butter for the market and to get a profitable yield of butter. As soon as the cream is about as thick as maple syrup tastes slightly sour, and has been to separate into small particles, is ready to churn, and then it is left without allowing it to stand longer. Our average temperature churning is 62 degrees, varying 12 degrees higher or lower, according to circumstances. The cream brought to this temperature in manner similar to ripening. It then strained through a linen strainer into the churn. The cream can be rinsed out with a little water. Every ten pounds cream we add half teaspoonful butter color. This is done before starting the churn impart a June grass color to butter.

TWO OR THREE TIMES during the first ten minutes churning the plug at the bottom of the churn is removed to allow gas to escape. Churning seldom ceases over a half-hour. As soon as the butter breaks, which can be by the swishing sound, we add quart of water, fresh pailful cream, the temperature of the water varying with the temperature condition of the cream. The water dilutes the buttermilk, allowing a perfect separation of the butter. The churning then continues until the gaudles are about the size of wheat grains, or a little smaller when the churn is stopped, the buttermilk drawn off from below. The strained through the cream strainer. This strainer serves to catch particles of butter which may come out with the buttermilk; but if separation has been complete, the butter will float on top and appear in the buttermilk until very last.

We next add cold water or brine in quantity sufficient to dilute the butter and wash out the buttermilk. We usually half fill the churn with water, give it a few turns, and draw off the milky water. The operation is repeated with pure cold water, which gene comes away nearly clear. If clear water is added the third time. The butter is then allowed to stand in the churn for 15 minutes or half-hour, and sometimes the sea added while still in the churn, as a rule the butter is removed from the churn, placed in a tub

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These qualifications, as Prof. E. Newport points out, must be possessed by all draft horses to sell. Other things being equal, the price of a draft horse depends largely upon his weight, and ranges from \$5 to \$300, with an increase of at least 10 per cent. when matched in pairs. These prices are sometimes inflated, and dealers insist that they were never so low that a pair of draft horses would not cost \$600 if they were good enough.

THE DRAFT HORSE.

The horse for the farmer to raise, the heaviest and best stallions suitable. Even then the demand for extreme weights necessitates the use of large mares that are good sires. In no other way can colts be produced with sufficient bone and good quality to attain the size finally demanded by the markets.

Young animals must be supplied with the best of feed in large amounts from the very first. Plenty of good pasture, clover hay, oats and corn are imperative, and there is nothing better for young horses than green corn cut from the field and fed whole. Only the best blood should be used, and then every effort should be made to keep the horse strong from the first if he is to be in the market.

Like this is much like growing beef, the draft horses are the ones to produce on the farms. They can be won nowhere else to advantage.

When it is remembered that the draft horse is really the highest standard horse on the market, it is easy enough to see what the farmer should raise. He only sells for more average money, but if bred with the same care, he is fewer culls and no training required beyond light, common work to familiarize him with the harness and with drawing loads. The position of the draft horse is so important, and his ancestors have labored so long that he works almost by instinct and requires no special training before being put upon the

weighed. Fine salt at the rate of one ounce to the pound of butter as it comes from the churn is sifted on by means of a hair sieve. After sifting on about half of it the butter and salt is gently stirred, when the rest of the salt is added and the butter receives final working. We work sufficiently to remove the excess of water, and to thoroughly incorporate the salt in every particle of butter, making a firm, compact body.

HELPS FOR WINTER EGGS.

Green food, while hens will lay to some extent without it, is strictly necessary for good laying in winter, writes Mr. Geo. H. Townsend. How to produce the cheapest green food must be governed by what the farmer may have at hand. Mangles may be fed at a profit during the winter and spring months by cutting them lengthwise and letting the fowls eat them. They should be fed in a manner to avoid their getting in the litter and becoming filthy. Nice, green clover, properly cured and cut fine, makes a good feed, hardly equaled when steamed. Cabbage is the cheapest and most convenient food on many farms. The fowls eat it heartily and clean without much trouble.

Grit is another factor which must be available, and is consumed in considerable quantities. Small pieces of crushed stone, flint or crockery answer very well. Crushed oyster shells to a large extent will supply the material for grit in grinding food, and also furnish lime for egg shells. It is bad practice to feed shells in other foods, as the hen may be relied on to use proper judgment by helping herself. Grit should be before the fowls at all times.

Meat foods in winter are called for to supply the egg factory. Finely cut green bone or meat scraps are commonly used. A good substitute is skim-milk where it can be had, and in many cases it answers the purpose. The warm mash I think is being overdone. The fowls will eat greedily and in a short period, and then stand or sit around inactive. More hard grain and more exercise are needed. Do not feed too much corn, as it is too fattening. It is good to sleep on.

NEW ENGLISH LICENSE ACT

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE LAW.

How the English Legislators Seek to Control the Demon Rum.

The annual licensing meeting shall be held within the first fourteen days of February and every adjournment within one month thereof.

Where the husband is a habitual drunkard the wife shall be entitled to apply for an order under the Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1895.

A justice shall not be disqualified to act for any purpose by reason only of being interested in a railway company which is a retailer of intoxicating liquors.

If a person is found drunk in any highway or other public place and appears to be incapable of taking care of himself, he may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

The licensing justices are at liberty "in their free and unqualified discretion except as hereinafter provided," to either refuse or grant a license to such persons as they deem worthy.

Where a license existed on the 25th day of June, 1902, any application for renewal shall not be refused unless the applicant has been guilty of

losing the time which must elapse after the hearing of the application before another application may be made in respect of same premises.

In the case of an application for a license, the person holding the license and the person who it is proposed shall become the holder of the license shall attend the sessions at which the application is heard, and the agreement under which the license is to be transferred shall be produced.

A person intending to apply for a new license shall at least twenty-one days before the date of the meeting serve notice of the clerk, setting forth his name and address, a description of the license desired and of the situation of the premises. This is in addition to the regulations of the Licensing Acts of 1828-86.

A justice's license shall be required in the case of every excise license under which intoxicating liquor may be sold by retail to be consumed off the premises. This section does not apply to any license taken out by any spirit or wine dealer whose premises are exclusively used for the sale of intoxicating liquors and mineral waters or other non-intoxicating drinks.

When an offender is convicted, notice of such conviction shall be sent to the police authorities, to the effect that if the convicted person within three years attempts to purchase liquor he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings for the first offence, and not exceeding forty shillings for each subsequent offence; if the convicted person is a license holder he shall be liable to a fine of twenty pounds for the first offence and forty pounds for each subsequent offence.

Where the wife is an habitual drunkard the husband may apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and may be awarded any one of the following:—(a) A decree of judicial separation on the ground of cruelty; (b) the legal custody of any of the children of the marriage; (c) provision that applicant shall pay his wife a weekly sum not exceeding two pounds, according to circumstances; (d) wife may be committed to and detained in any retreat.

On the application for the renewal of any license, the licensing justices may direct—that within a time fixed by order such alterations as may be reasonably necessary to secure the proper conduct of the business shall be made; if such structural alteration is compelled with, no further requisition shall be made within five years; but if the licensed person makes default in complying with the order he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings for every day during which the default continues.

An occasional license shall not be granted except with the consent of a Petty Sessional Court and unless twenty-four hours at least before applying for that consent the applicant has served on the superintendent of police for the district notice of such intention with full particulars as to name and address, place and occasion, and period for which license is to be in force. Where there is no sitting of a Petty Sessional Court within three days consent may be given by any two justices. Notice of such consent to be sent to the superintendent of police.

Any alteration in any licensed premises for the sale by retail of intoxicating liquors, to be consumed thereon, which gives increased facilities for drinking, conceals from observation any part of the premises used for drinking, or which affects the communication between the part of the premises where intoxicating liquor is sold and any other part, shall not be made without the con-

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
FEB. 1.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xvii.,
22-24. Golden Text, Acts
xvii., 18.

22, 23. I found an altar with this inscription, To the Unknown God. Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, Him declare I unto you.

The Thessalonian persecutors followed the apostles to Berea and stirred up the people against them so that Paul went on to Athens, leaving Silas and Timothy at Berea. Those who conducted Paul to Athens brought back word to Silas and Timothy to follow quickly, which they did. While Paul waited for them, seeing the city wholly given to idolatry, he did not fail to preach Jesus and the resurrection in the synagogues and in the market as he had opportunity. So they brought him to Mars hill, the Areopagus, and asked him to tell them of this new doctrine; hence this discourse in which he speaks of their great religiousness and takes as his topic the inscription on the altar to the unknown God.

24, 25. God that made the world and all things therein... giveth to all life and breath and all things.

He takes them to the first verse in the Bible, they being probably wholly ignorant of the Scriptures, and tells them of one who made sun, moon and stars, the mountains and the sea and all living creatures and therefore needs not be propitiated nor any gifts from man, seeing that He Himself gives to all creatures all that they possess or need. In one of the oldest portions of the Bible we read that "in His hand is the soul of every living thing and the breath of all mankind" (Job xii, 10), yet there are many who possess the Bible who do not seem to believe this and act as if God required something from them before He would do anything for them. They do not know Him as the one who "giveth to all," who "gave His only begotten Son."

26-28. And hath made of one blood all nations of men... for in Him we live and move and have our being.

The great Creator and sustainer of all things wants us to know Him and reveals Himself sufficiently in nature to make people want to know Him better (Rom. i, 20, 21), and where people are living up to the light they have and earnestly desire more, as in the case of Cornelius and the queen of Ethiopia's treasurer. God will take means to enlighten them. His nearness to us is strikingly described in Rom. x, 6-10, but there it speaks of those who have His word and in verses 14, 15, raises the question of how can those who have not His word hear it unless some one take it to them.

29. For as much then as we are the offspring of God we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold or silver or stone, graven by art and man's device.

Since God created us, how can the things which we make be our gods? The folly of worshipping idols is fully and simply set forth in Isa. xl, 18-26, and elsewhere in the prophets. But what shall be said of the church of to-day, which seems to put such trust in idols of men and metal rather than in the living God? Is not the cry heard, If we had the man or the men or if we had the money, how much we might do! Whereas the Spirit of God says, "There is none that calleth upon Thy name, that stirreth up himself to take hold of

the draft horse are the ones to produce on the farms. They can be seen nowhere else to advantage when it is remembered that the draft horse is really the highest standard horse on the market. It is easy enough to see what the farmer should raise. He not only sells for more average money, but if bred with the same care, there are fewer culls and no training required beyond light, common work to familiarize him with the harness and with drawing loads. The position of the draft horse is so stable, and his ancestors have labored so long that he works almost by instinct and requires no special training before being put upon the market.

BUTTER MAKING.

To churn twice a week, writes Mr. A. Macdonald. The night before the cream is warmed to about 65 degrees by setting the can in a vessel containing water at about 95 degrees. The cream is stirred until it gets to the proper temperature, when it is placed in a churning vat, usually at this time of year near the kitchen stove. Our vat is a large dish insulated with several coverings of cloth and other material, so as to maintain a pretty uniform temperature. Then the cream is churned until the next afternoon, when churning is done. In the summer the churn in the early morning. This matter of ripening or souring the cream is a very important one in preparing butter for the market, and to get a profitable yield of butter. As soon as the cream gets out as thick as maple syrup, it is slightly sour, and has begun to separate into small particles, it is ready to churn, and then churn without allowing it to stand any longer. Our average temperature for churning is 62 degrees, varying 1 or 2 degrees higher or lower, according to circumstances. The cream is brought to this temperature in the summer similar to ripening. It is strained through a linen strainer into the churn. The cream can be set out with a little water. To churn ten pounds cream we add one-half teaspoonful butter color. This done before starting the churn, to impart a June grass color to the butter.

TWO OR THREE TIMES

During the first ten minutes of churning the plug at the bottom of the churn is removed to allow the butter to escape. Churning seldom ceases over a half-hour. As soon as the butter breaks, which can be told by the swishing sound, we add a quart of water, fresh and cold. As the temperature of the water varies with the temperature of the cream, the addition of the water causes the buttermilk, allowing more perfect separation of the butter. The churning then continues until the granules are about the size of oat grains, or a little smaller. When the churn is stopped, the buttermilk is drawn off from below and strained through the cream strainer. The strainer serves to catch any particles of butter which may come out with the buttermilk; but if the separation has been complete, the butter will float on top and none will appear in the buttermilk until the very last. We next add cold water or weak lime in quantity sufficient to float the butter and wash out the buttermilk. We usually half fill the churn with water, give it a few rapid turns, and draw off the milky water. The operation is repeated with cold water, which generally comes away nearly clear. If not, more water is added the third time. The butter is then allowed to drain in the churn for 15 minutes or a half-hour, and sometimes the salt is added while still in the churn, but as a rule the butter is removed from the churn, placed in a tub and

only of being interested in a railway company which is a retailer of intoxicating liquors.

If a person is found drunk in any highway or other public place and appears to be incapable of taking care of himself, he may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

The licensing justices are at liberty "in their free and unqualified discretion except as hereinafter provided," to either refuse or grant a license to such persons as they deem worthy.

Where a license existed on the 25th day of June, 1902, any application for renewal shall not be refused unless the applicant has been guilty of misconduct in the management of his business.

When any person is found in a state of drunkenness on the premises of a licensed person, the latter must prove that he and all persons in his employ took all reasonable steps to prevent such drunkenness.

Where a person is applying for a new license he shall not less than twenty-one days before the annual licensing meeting, deposit with the clerk a plan of the premises in respect to which the application is made.

Any person found drunk in any public place while having charge of a child under seven years of age may be apprehended, and is liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings or imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not exceeding one month.

Any person who shall attempt to procure any intoxicating liquor for any drunken person, or shall aid any such person in obtaining liquor, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not exceeding one month.

A fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, shall be levied on any solicitor or other person being a clerk of licensing justices who shall by himself, his partner or clerk, act in any application in respect of a license, except in so far as relates to the preparation of notice, etc.

For the purpose of preventing repeated applications, the licensing justices may, at the general annual meeting, make regulations determin-

ing as to name and address, place and occasion, and period for which license is to be in force. Where there is no sitting of a Petty Sessional Court within three days justice may be given by any two justices. Notice of such consent to be sent to the superintendent of police.

Any alteration in any licensed premises for the sale by retail of intoxicating liquors, to be consumed thereon, which gives increased facilities for drinking, conceals from observation any part of the premises used for drinking, or which affects the communication between the part of the premises where intoxicating liquor is sold and any other part, shall not be made without the consent of the licensing justices, who may before giving their consent require plans of the proposed alterations to be deposited with their clerk. And if any alterations are otherwise made, the license may be declared forfeited or the premises ordered to be restored to their original condition.

Although Germany's colonies have an area of over a million square miles—that is, five times the size of the Fatherland—yet the whole number of Germans in them, apart from soldiers, is but just over 4,000. This is about a fifth of the number who annually migrate to America.

A book canvasser went into a barber's shop and asked the proprietor if he could sell him an encyclopedia. "What's that?" asked the barber. "It's a book that contains information on every subject in the world." There was a victim in the chair, and he put in feebly, "He doesn't need it."

Tramp—"I just dropped in, mum, to offer my new cure for indigestion, dyspepsia, and kindred ailments, mum. It may prove a great blessing to your family, mum, and I charge you nothing for the prescription." Lady—"Well, I must say that's reasonable enough. What is the cure?" Tramp—"Live on plain food, and give your rich and indigestible dishes to the poor. I'm the poor, mum."

the offspring of God we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold or silver or stone, graven by art and man's device.

Since God created us, how can the things which we make be our gods? The folly of worshipping idols is fully and simply set forth in Isa. xl, 18-26, and elsewhere in the prophets. But what shall be said of the church of to-day, which seems to put such trust in idols of men and metal rather than in the living God? Is not the cry heard, if we had the man or the men or if we had the money, how much we might do! Whereas the Spirit of God says, "There is none that calleth upon Thy name, that stirreth up himself to take hold of Thee." "The silver is Mine and the gold is Mine, saith the Lord of Hosts" (Isa. lxi, 7; Hag. ii, 8). If the church would trust in Him and not in men nor man's wisdom nor man's works, He might have opportunity to fulfill to her II Chron. xvi, 9; Mal. iii, 10.

30, 31. But now commandeth all men everywhere to repent, because he hath appointed a day in which He will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom he hath ordained.

God is long suffering, not willing that any should perish, therefore, for the time, passing over much that deserves punishment, although the sinner, because of the hardness of his heart and his natural enmity to God, takes advantage of this mercy only to do worse (II Pet. iii, 9; Eccl. viii, 11). The book just quoted from says, "God shall bring every work into judgment with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil" (Eccl. xii, 14), and this is abundantly confirmed in the New Testament. Our Lord often spoke of the judgment to come (Matt. vii, 22, 23; xi, 22, 24, xii, 36; xxv, 34, 41, 46) and also said that the Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment unto the Son (John v, 22). I do not find in Scripture that which some speak of as a general judgment and a general resurrection of all, good and bad, at the same time; but I do find that the dead in Christ shall rise first, a thousand years before the unrighteous, and that our Lord calls the first the resurrection of the just (I Thess. iv, 16; Rev. xx, 5, 6; Ps. l, 5; Luke xiv, 14). The judgment of all believers for their sins (Rom. ii, 13; 1 Cor. vi, 11; 1 Tim. ii, 25). Their judgment for service will be at the judgment seat of Christ at the first resurrection.

32-34. When they heard of the resurrection of the dead, some mocked and others said, We will hear thee again of this matter.

They had their gods and heroes and great leaders, but that one had risen from the dead was fully in the sight of their wisdom, simply an impossibility; so they turned away, having heard enough of such nonsense, and Paul, having borne faithful testimony, turned away from them. But his testimony was not in vain, for some believed, both men and women, and that is all we can expect in this age of gathering out the church. There is comfort in John vi, 3—"All that the Father giveth Me shall come to Me," etc.

Spain's new naval programme includes the building of 12 large iron-clads, 8 cruisers, 77 torpedo-boats, and 10 submarines. Spain lost almost all her navy in the late war with the United States.

There are in the United Kingdom about 3,450 Masonic lodges, with fully 150,000 Masons. The whole number of Masons in the world is about 1,750,000.

It was in 1847 that the terrible silkworm disease known as "pebrine" first began its ravages among the silkworms of France. It is hereditary, epidemic, and contagious.



The Sculptor—Dero! I guess I ain't named Michael Angelo Maginnis for nuthin'!

The Professor's Invention

"Prof. McInt regrets that, owing to his absence from town, his lecture on 'The Asprate in Greek' is unavoidably postponed."

This was the notice that greeted the crowd of students as they surged one mass to class room No. 20 on the morning of June 5, some two or three years ago.

"Hello! what's the meaning of this?" said Pennington. "The old fellow was here as late as 10 o'clock last night, for I was with him at the science picnic yesterday, and it was after 10 by the time we got back. He's gone off mighty quick!"

"Perhaps he hadn't time to get his lecture ready," suggested one.

"More likely his mother is dead," said another.

"Ten to one he's in love, and gone off to pop the question," added the third. At this there was a general laugh, in which you would have joined had you known the professor. Tall, lean and angular, with a decided stoop, and eyes that were creased up almost to vanishing point, he was hardly the personage with whom to associate any idea of the tender passion. His age, too, was against him, though no one knew exactly what that age was. If you saw him walking home from college along the esplanade you put him down at 50, but when you saw his face aglow with enthusiasm as he lectured on the beauties of the Greek particles you changed your mind and said he might be 30.

Anyhow, he was not popular. His dry Scotch humor was not appreciated—it very often bit too deeply into the feelings of his victim to be pleasant, and all who came beneath the lash of his tongue bore him no small grudge for what he made them suffer. Then he lived absolutely apart from college life, not even mixing with the other members of the staff. Consequently he knew little of what was passing around him, and was given credit for knowing still less.

He had never been known to miss a lecture; even when one morning he found on his arrival at college that his class room had been burned out in the night, he calmly remarked to the crowd of students near the door, "I think, ladies and gentlemen, with your permission, we will deliver our lecture in the corridor." No wonder, therefore, that there was no small stir when this historic notice stared the world unblushingly in the face.

"I wonder what it can be," said Eva Miller to her friend Jemima Bates, as they turned slowly from the class room door and walked away down the corridor. "Poor man, I am afraid there is something wrong; and he has no one to look after him or do things for him. It seems a very lonely life."

"Oh, he is perfectly happy in his work," replied Jemima; he doesn't want any one to look after him." Jemima judged all men (and women) by her own feelings, which is a dangerous thing to do.

"I don't know," said her companion doubtfully. "However, it's no concern of mine, so I'm off to the tennis field instead."

Had she only known that it was a very great concern of hers she would have given the matter a little more thought.

The previous day, as young Pennington had said, had been the science picnic. Much to the surprise

are doing their best not to overtake a friend a little way ahead. He walked forward, then back a bit, then on again, then back. then stood stock still for a few moments, pretending to use his watch as a compass, and then, finding that some one had been watching his manoeuvres with in feigned interest, bolted straight ahead as if he were shot from a gun. In less than two minutes he was upon the group, but, alas! his eyes had played him false again, and she was not there. What did he want with Jemima Bates?

Having tried to explain his sudden swoop down on those unprotected females, and having dismally failed therein, he turned aside, sick at heart, and entered a small plantation of young trees. A narrow foot-path led through this, and as he neared the stile that opened on the fields beyond he saw two figures leaning against it. Another moment showed him Eva Miller and young Pennington deep in conversation and oblivious of all around. Quietly and unobserved he turned back, and on reaching his rooms that night he told his landlady he had to go away by the early train for two or three days. Hence that notice on the class room door.

The professor's dream was over; there was but one thing left—revenge, and the professor settled down to plan and scheme how best to obtain it. Pennington was reading with him for a classical scholarship at Oxford, so the professor saw the way quite clear. Instead of one hour extra in the evening, he gave his pupil two, and sometimes even more, out of his own valuable time. He looked up all his old notes and helps, and lent them to his enemy; he corrected all his work with especial care and went to the trouble of writing out model answers for his pupil to copy. In short, painstaking and thorough as Prof. McInt had always been, he had never taken such pains or used such thorough methods with a pupil before. Nothing was too much trouble for him. "At any rate," he used to murmur to himself, as deep in his heart he nursed his revenge, "if she can't marry me she shall marry one of the best students Oxford and this place ever turned out."

And when eighteen months later the news came that Guy Pennington had pulled off the top "school," at Bullioli the professor's revenge was complete, and his satisfaction knew no bounds.

"Congratulations you most heartily, McInt," said Dr. Smithers, ath physics demonstrator, "one of your best successes; won't Miss Miller be glad!"

"Oh, nonsense," returned the professor, "no credit due to me at all. A fellow with brains like that could get anything, no matter who prepared him. But"—with a sigh—"I'm very glad for her sake."

"Yes," answered the doctor, breezily, "she always was proud of her brother. Good morning, McInt!" and he was gone like a shot. The professor stood rooted to the ground. Her brother! Her brother! What could it all mean?

And then was seen a sight such as never before was witnessed by gods or men. Students on their way to college stopped, amazed. Amiable old gentlemen out for their constitutional forgot their amiability, and swore horribly as they were rudely hustled and pushed aside; elderly females screamed, "Hill! Stop thief!" butchers' boys whistled and cackled; servant girls craned their heads out of windows; little dogs barked and yelped for pure delight; and all the universe stood still, as Prof. McInt, gathering up the skirts of his ample gown, flew down the length of the esplanade in pursuit of the unsuspecting Smith-

What Frightened Kingdon

"This question of courage or bravery," said Colonel Rumford, "is as complex as it is interesting. Pride is responsible for many displays of gallantry; stupidity, I feel sure, accounts for many a sullen defence; and I've always noticed that the men most nervous and excited before going into battle become seized with a sort of ecstasy in combat that is pretty sure in time, to make heroes of them. Lieutenant Kingdon was, however, a different kind of man. He was not very vain, far from stupid, always cool, whether before, during or after a fight—a perfect type, I think, of the officer risen from the ranks.

"He was acting adjutant of my regiment when we went down below the Bagbag, having been just transferred from the Eleventh. I must tell you that we were all badly fooled on that excursion, for the Filipinos made no show of defence until after we were well into the jungle and had even turned back toward our base. We had to make a three-day halt at Arroyo going down, and there we got very friendly with Major Edlingham, an Englishman who had the best house in the town and lived in it with his wife, his daughter and a nephew, who was about 14 years old. Lieutenant Kingdon, who was a great fellow for the girls, got a good deal of chaffing from all of us about a pretty little brown sweetheart he picked up at Arroyo, and more than once at Edlingham's we drank to the health of the girl—"Zu-Zu," as we had nicknamed her. Kingdon took it all good-naturedly, and I don't think he ever had a serious thought about her.

"But coming back, as I told you, we had an ugly time. A mob of pretty well-armed Tagals had got in between us and were making one of their celebrated bluffs at real warfare. They did rouse all the natives, even the rascals who had sworn themselves 'Amigo' about two weeks before, and we got at least an excuse of a fight at every village we came to. We hadn't enough men to leave a garrison any place, and the best we could do was to drive off the natives as fast as we met them. In this way, we got back to Arroyo wondering how the Edlinghams liked their surroundings, and pretty sure that we'd get the best fight of the expedition right there. We weren't mistaken, either, for the rascals had rallied in force, dug up some breast-works and were occupying those we had made during our temporary visit. We weren't strong enough to sweep them off the map, our ammunition was running low, and, to tell the truth, I began to suspect that at last I was in for a taste of sure enough war. We went to work a bit cautiously, therefore, and fought our way closer, for two days before we realized that our only hope lay in a 'coup de main,' as Edlingham persisted in saying. It was on the third day that we got the only genuine response to our advance, and then a very ugly thing happened. The hottest firing came from an old thatched shack, and three or four of our fellows were dropped before we knew it. Kingdon got tired at last, and, thinking that he saw a human target through a hole in the thatch, he borrowed a rifle and emptied a clip at the opening. Whether his shooting—he certainly was a crack-jack—scared the rascals I don't know, but when we



Flies—Goodness! Who thought was going to snow to-day?

Just at the foot of the little that led from the sanctuary into the middle chancel. His were on the lowest step, his was on the earthen floor. He quite dead. We picked him up sent for the surgeon, who was our little field hospital with wounded. There was not a scar, a wound, upon his body his right hand he clutched a burnt wax candle, and a little of paper and feather flowers he taken from the altar for Miss Eham. I can't tell you exactly I felt then, but Major Edlingham who was quite superstitious, and women, who had imbibed a lot native folk-lore, were all broken as well as terrified at horrible culmination of the less prank.

"Well, a battalion of the Th fifth came to relieve us about light, and we made a forced march to headquarters, carrying Lieutenant Kingdon's body with us. Our surgeon was determined on an autopsy and I must say that it seemed necessary procedure under the circumstances. I had a secret that some Filipino, skulking in empty church, had in some way poisoned knife or the prick of a venomous pin killed Kingdon. An examination of the body, how showed that there was not a scratch the least abrasion of any kind but there was a fresh rent in Lieutenant's blouse, just near hip seam on the left side. He had died suddenly within a moment, probably, our surgeon assured for he had an acute affection of heart. That tear in his blouse have been made by a nail."

"We went back to Arroyo in the church," concluded Colonel Rumford, "and sure enough, in pillar of the sanctuary railing jagged, protruding nail with threads from Kingdon's blouse, plained the rent garment. In hanging down the steps with Miss Eham's mementos, a sudden tug his blouse, coming out of the tress, as by some ghostly hand, frightened poor Kingdon for first time in his life—and the h

IN THE KING'S KITCHEN

Edward VII.'s New German Sard Stirs Up Trouble.

Discontent is beginning to be manifest among the retainers of royal household over the new decorative arrangements, which are working smoothly. The chief

after him or do things for him. It seems a very lonely life."

"Oh, he is perfectly happy in his work," replied Jennima; he doesn't want any one to look after him." Jennima judged all men (and women) by her own feelings, which is a dangerous thing to do.

"I don't know," said her companion doubtfully. "However, it's no concern of mine, so I'm off to the tennis field instead."

Had she only known that it was a very great concern of hers she would have given the matter a little more thought.

The previous day, as young Pennington had said, had been the science picnic. Much to the surprise of everybody, the professor finally accepted his invitation—though he wrote first of all declining. A perusal of the list of invited "arts" was the cause of his change of mind. The fact was Prof. McVint was in love—it had taken some time to convince him of the fact, and he had argued it out pro and con with himself in every imaginable way. But from the conclusion he could not escape; whatever his premises, the deduction invariably came out: "Therefore, I love her."

He began to notice it first in this way: Into his mind as he was busy in the preparation of his lectures, there would creep the surreptitious thought, "What will she think of this? How will she take that?" Then he found himself thanking Providence that by its kindly ordering the lady students sat in the front row during lectures, and, therefore, more within range of his somewhat limited vision. The next thing that he was conscious of was that he was hunting high and low in his room for a pair of glasses far stronger than those he generally used, and not at all necessary for more reading purposes. Two or three times he lost his place in his notes and stood confused and put to shame before his class, a thing that had never happened before in all his experience. Finally he came to the conclusion that the tie which he had been wearing when the senior student was a freshman, and which he had worn ever since, was a little too worn for wear and must be replaced, and then what he had long suspected broke fully on his mind. Such a wholesale revolution could mean but one thing.

Thus it came to pass that on noticing the name of Eva Miller among those invited to the picnic the professor suddenly changed his mind. He was a man of few words and prompt deeds. He would try his luck that very day.

To describe his feelings during the drive to the scene of action would be impossible. Strangely out of place in the middle of the chattering crowd, distrusting his own powers, and yet so bold as to amaze himself, the professor sat alone and neglected in a corner of the brake. The kindness of heaven, however, aided a little by the cunning of man, had placed the object of his adoration almost opposite him. So, while he gazed blankly into space, and was supposed by any one who gave him a passing thought to be elaborating a new treatise on "The Particles," he could all the time feast his eye unobserved on the vision of beauty not two yards away.

Lunch eaten, the whole party broke up and scattered in all directions, as parties will do till the end of time. Now was his opportunity; he would follow the group containing his idol at a little distance, and surely, he would get a chance of speaking with her alone before long. Keeping the group in sight and himself out of it, he dawdled and hung about, as is the way of people who

ground. Her brother! Her brother! What could it all mean?

And then was seen a sight such as never before was witnessed by gods or men. Students on their way to college stopped, amazed. Amiable old gentlemen out for their constitutional forgot their amiability, and swore horribly as they were rudely hustled and pushed aside; elderly females screamed, "Hill! Stop thief!" butchers' boys whistled and cackled; servant girls craned their heads out of windows; little dogs barked and yelped for pure delight; and all the universe stood still, as Prof. McVint, gathering up the skirts of his ample gown, flew down the length of the esplanade in pursuit of the unsuspecting Smithers.

"Brother, did you say," he burst out, as he caught that worthy by the arm; "did you say he was her brother?"

Smithers stared blankly at him for a moment. "Oh, I had forgotten," he said, looking around with an annoyed air. "What a fuss about nothing! Of course I said brother though he is really only her step-brother." Pennington's father died soon after he was born, and his mother subsequently married a Miller. I thought everybody knew that. But what difference does it make?"

That was a question the professor declined to answer. What difference? Why, this difference—that before 10 o'clock that evening the professor had told Miss Miller of the episode of the stile (among other things), and she had laughingly said: "You poor dear, and so you really thought Guy and I were lovers. You see, even professors don't know everything. And to think we have wasted eighteen months!"

What the professor said in reply, history does not record.

IN THE RIGHT LIGHT.

"Yes," said the young man, as he drew himself at the feet of the pretty school teacher, "I love you, and would go to the world's end for you."

"You could not go to the world's end for me, George. The world, or the earth, as it is called, is round, like a ball, flattened at the Poles."

"I know; but what I meant was that I would do anything to please you. Ah, Angelina, if you but knew the aching void—"

"There is no such thing as a void, George. Nature abhors a vacuum. But, admitting that there could be such a thing, how could the void you speak of be a void if there was an ache in it?"

"I meant to say that my life would be empty without you. I would go anywhere to be with you. If you were in Africa, or at the North Pole, I would fly to you."

"Fly? It will be another century before man can fly. Even when the laws of gravitation are successfully overcome, there remains, says a great authority, the difficulty of a balance—"

"Well, at all events," exclaimed the youth, "I can get over that! I've a pretty fair balance in the bank, and I want you to be my wife. There!"

"Well, George, since you put it in that light, I will."

A DREAM GONE BY.

Harry — "Can't you think of anything that would make you happy, Harriet?"

Harriet — "Yes; I wish I were a little girl again, to play with the paper dolls made nowadays."

Very nearly two-thirds of all the coffee we drink comes from Brazil. The quantity Brazil exports is now nearly 1,180 million pounds a year.

sure enough war. We went to work a bit cautiously, therefore, and fought our way closer, for two days before we realized that our only hope lay in a 'coup de main,' as Edgingham persisted in saying. It was on the third day that we got the only genuine response to our advance, and then a very ugly thing happened. The hottest firing came from an old thatched shack, and three or four of our fellows were dropped before we knew it. Kingdon got tired at last, and, thinking that he saw a human target through a hole in the thatch, he borrowed a rifle and emptied a clip at the opening. Whether his shooting—he certainly was a crackjack—scared the garrison I don't know, but when we cleaned out that shack there were seven dead Filipinos, besides a woman—'Zu-Zu!'

"I think that must have hurt poor Kingdon, for he didn't act like himself after that; seemed to believe that he had killed her, and began to mope a bit. He looked after her burial, too, and then seemed to live up again. We found Major Edgingham all right, and right glad he was to welcome us, for he'd made up his mind to clear out for civilization till the province was finally pacified. We had been sitting up quite late the night before we were to resume the march—major was a great hand for cold punch—and, somehow, we got talking about ghosts, superstitions and some of the supernatural things in which the natives firmly believed. It was past midnight, and the tropical moon was just setting, when Miss Edgingham, looking out of the window at a dismal little church set in the midst of a graveyard across the road, said: 'Mr. Kingdon, you may not believe in ghosts, but I daresay you wouldn't like now to go across into that deserted church and fetch me, say, a candle or a bunch of those flowers from its altar. I'd like to carry off a small memento of Arroyo and of—of your courage.'

"Kingdon laughed merrily for the first time since he buried Zu-Zu, and started for the church. Except the Edginghams the whole town was empty, for our men were strung in a belt of sentries all around the village, and the guard was at the lower end. So we laughed as we watched Kingdon run across the road, leap the low fence and disappear into the gloomy doorway of the church. We expected him back within 10 minutes but got to chatting. In 20 minutes he had not returned. In half an hour Miss Edgingham went to the door and listened. No sound but the far-off cry of the sentries and the occasional howl of a dog broke the stillness. Then I became worried, summoned my orderly, who brought lanterns, and, with Major Edgingham, followed Kingdon's route into the church.

"We found him face downward, with his head towards the door,

threads from Kingdon's blouse, plained the rent garment. In hurrying down the steps with Miss Edgingham's mementos, a sudden tug at his blouse, coming out of the darkness, as by some ghostly hand, frightened poor Kingdon for the first time in his life—and the last.

IN THE KING'S KITCHEN.

Edward VII.'s New German Steward Stirs Up Trouble.

Discontent is beginning to become manifest among the retainers of royal household over the new domestic arrangements, which are working smoothly. The chief complaint comes from the royal tradesmen, who are thoroughly dissatisfied with the new regime of domestic economy as now practised in King's kitchens. Most of the servants at Buckingham Palace have been superseded and a new German steward has been installed. The new notions of economy are causing present outcry among the royal warrant holders. The tradesmen have been suffering for some time past under an arbitrary system adopted by the Palace officials, receiving accounts for goods supplied these officials quickly knock 2½ per cent. off the total amount demanded, and then, without consulting the tradesmen, forwarded reduced amounts.

The latest phase of the trouble, been the quibbling by the King's economist over the cost of most of the groceries and other commodities the tradesmen refusing to reduce prices the few pence demanded. The result is that purchases have been made at a cheaper market for Palace kitchen, at which the British street warrant holders indignantly protest.

In one instance the price of 1 forms the subject of a violent controversy between the Palace official and the tradesmen. The price always been a shilling a pound, the steward recently demanded that should be supplied at eight pence a pound. The tradesmen offered to accept 10 pence a pound. The matter remains in this position and has come so acute that it is about to be submitted for grave consideration the next meeting of the mysterious Board of the Green Cloth.

"We might as well consider our engagement as broken, Reginald," don't see why. Your father's postponed." "Postponed until I arrive at years of discretion, and your case, Reggy, dear, you know what that means."

"Yes, father, when I graduate am going to follow my literary and write for money." "Hum, Joan! you ought to be successful. That's all you did the four years you spent in college."



A QUOTATION.

"Oh! could I but catch him once upon the hip,"

—Shakespeare



Flies—Goodness ! Who thought it as going to snow to-day ?

at the foot of the little steps led from the sanctuary down to the middle chancel. His feet were on the lowest step, his head as on the earthen floor. He was life dead. We picked him up and sent for the surgeon, who was in a little field hospital with the wounded. There was not a scar, a bruise, a wound, upon his body. In his right hand he clutched a half-irritated wax candle, and a little tuft of paper and feather flowers he had taken from the altar for Miss Effingham. I can't tell you exactly how he felt then, but Major Effingham, who was quite superstitious, and the women, who had imbibed a lot of ative folk-lore, were all heartbroken as well as terrified at the horrible culmination of the harmless prank.

"Well, a battalion of the Thirtieth came to relieve us about daylight, and we made a forced march to headquarters, carrying Lieutenant Kingdon's body with us. Our surgeon was determined on an autopsy, and I must say that it seemed a necessary procedure under the circumstances. I had a secret belief that some Filipino, skulking in the empty church, had in some way, by a poisoned knife or the prick of an enormous pin killed Kingdon. An examination of the body, however, showed that there was not a scratch, at the least abrasion of any kind, it there was a fresh rent in the lieutenant's blouse, just near the top seam on the left side. 'He would have died suddenly within a month, probably,' our surgeon assured me, or he had an acute affection of the heart. That tear in his blouse must have been made by a nail."

"We went back to Arroyo and to the church," concluded Colonel Sumford, "and sure enough, in the hall of the sanctuary railing, a jagged, protruding nail with some threads from Kingdon's blouse examined the rent garment. In hurrying down the steps with Miss Effingham's mementos, a sudden tug at his blouse, coming out of the darkness, as by some ghostly hand, had lightened poor Kingdon for the last time in his life—and the last."

IN THE KING'S KITCHEN.

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Discontent is beginning to become anist among the retainers of the royal household over the new domestic arrangements, which are not

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

THE DAIRY COW.

This subject has been treated often and ably, yet I believe something more can be said in regard to it, which may assist at least the young farmer and those who have not yet studied the subject carefully, writes Prof. J. P. Roberts, of Cornell University. Every cow is just as good as she can be. Her product equals her inheritance, the food she consumes and assimilates, and her treatment. This last is often for convenience called "environment." To the up-country dairyman all this sounds well, but he says I want something more specific. I know an animal which comes from a long line of unusually productive ancestors is likely to be more productive than an animal having inferior ancestors. But how did this animal come to be superior to most others of its kind? If I may but learn this secret then I can myself, in time, breed superior animals. But too often when I have used one of these superior male animals, his offspring are little or no better producers than the nondescripts upon which he was bred. I am discouraged and have lost faith in full blooded animals. This doubting Thomas cannot be ignored. You cannot silence him by making fun of him or by dodging his persistent questions. He must be answered. Don't worry if the answer does not convince him. With that

YOU HAVE NOTHING TO DO.

We may start with the fact that all the cattle of New York except the full bloods are grades, and many of them are excellent. We may also affirm that too large a per cent. of the full bloods are only of average quality or below it. How were so many good nondescripts produced? The term "nondescript" I use to indicate animals without recorded pedigrees and of which little or nothing is known of their breeding, but nevertheless show unmistakably that they have received more or less of their blood from some distinctive breed. Were the imported qualities of the nondescripts due to this infusion of the blood of some distinctive breed? Yes and no. I will try to make this answer clear by describing briefly what has been happening.

A dairyman "got converted" at some dairy convention and purchased a moderately good bull of some distinctive breed. This conversion, though at the eleventh hour, was genuine. The dairyman took good care of the newly purchased bull, observed the cows more closely and fed and cared for them just a little better than formerly. When the half-blood calves appeared they became pets. He loved them better than he had the former ring-streaked and speckled calves because they had more or less of the distinctive colors and characteristics of the full-blooded sire. He calls his bull a thoroughbred. That word is a full mouthful; how he likes the sound of it. The man has been changed quite as much as the calves. Hence the food and environment have been changed also. Was the improvement in these grades as shown by increased products when they came to maturity due to the conversion of the man to the iron in his blood or to the blue blood of the sire whose ancestors were from across the salted seas?

THE TENDENCY HAS BEEN

to give all the credit to the sire and none to the horse of the sire. A man may be the father of a child, but the teacher is likely to be the father

and feeding, exposure for a few hours several times during the winter to the merciless sleet and the piercing winds. Add to this unkindness, uncomfortable stables and an UNINSTRUCTED DAIRYMAN.

These environments will tend so mightily towards deterioration that even the improved blood and food combined cannot overcome them. Success in the dairy comes from instructed administration. The cow is as good as she can be. The man is the greatest controlling factor. If he is a trained thoroughbred his cows will show liberal profits and it will matter little to him whether his herd is composed of full bloods, high grades, low grades or nondescripts so long as they are good and steadily improving. The greater the knowledge and skill of the dairyman the more exact will be his accounts with each individual cow. The greater the desire for improvement, the larger the number of animals sent to the slaughter pen—not sold to his neighbors. The more intelligent the proprietor the more calves will he rear that he may have large numbers of heifers of the improved sort which, in turn, will make it possible to eliminate greater numbers of animals whose credits but slightly exceed their debits, and that he may have the great pleasure of helping to clear the earth of dead heads by eating them up. Then the public will ask "what meat doth this wealthy dairyman feed upon that he has grown so great and rich?"—American Agriculturist.

OVER 400 LIVES SAVED

WORK OF THE LIFE-BOATMEN OF ENGLAND.

Incidents Showing the Perilous Adventures of Storm Fighters.

The recent storm which raged around the northeast coast of England lends particular interest to the facts now available about the work of Great Britain's storm fighters, the life-boatmen, during the year. In the months of 1902 they saved over 400 lives, often at peril to their own.

How great this peril is was shown most strikingly at the end of last year in the Caister lifeboat disaster, when at 2 o'clock on a very cold and intensely dark morning a rescue party set out for a wreck. One old man, 75 years old, stood on the beach through the fearful storm gazing seawards. He had often gone out in the boat before, and his two sons, son-in-law, and two grandsons were in it then. The boat returned after many hours, and when almost on the beach was wrecked, and eight were lost, including the old man's two sons.

The life-boatman has more dangers than risk of drowning. The bowman of the lifeboat at Clovelly helped to rescue the crew from a sinking ship last April. The weather was very rough and cold, and the life-boatmen fought with death all night. When the bowman reached home he went to his bed with a chill, and never arose.

PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

Heroism such as residents in cities regard with wonder the lifeboatmen take as a matter of course. There was a great gale and a heavy sea on the North Sea last June. Outside Berwick, six miles off, a barque was seen flying flags of distress. The lifeboat went out, and found an exhausted crew fighting at the pumps with a heavy leak. To try to board the ship in such a heavy sea seemed to invite almost certain destruction.

FRENCH WAR ON PHTHISIS

SANITARIUMS WRONG AND DISEASE INCURABLE.

Benefactions of the People Are Claimed by Scientist to Be Useless.

During the last six months French philanthropy, especially in Paris, has been concentrated in efforts to combat tuberculosis, which has assumed the proportions of a national peril. Public and private subscriptions have poured forth with unexampled liberality.

One Parisian paper alone, the Figaro, has raised over \$300,000 towards the establishment of a tuberculosis sanitary system after the German model which Dr. Brouardel and the French delegates to the tuberculosis congress so enthusiastically commend, but the other day the philanthropic public received a shock that came with the suddenness of a flash of lightning from the blue sky, for Dr. Albert Robin of the French Academy of Science, in a lecture delivered at Sorbonne before an audience composed of scientists and of prominent men and women of Parisian society, announced that all that has so far been accomplished in the great fight against tuberculosis is in vain, and that medical science and philanthropy have started on an altogether wrong tack.

DISEASE IS INCURABLE.

Dr. Robin does not hesitate to assert, and his position is supported by data which seem irrefutable to such high authorities as Brouardel, Grancher, and Landouzy of the Paris faculty of medicine, who were present at the lecture, that tuberculosis, when once firmly established in the system, is practically incurable.

Robin's figures prove that of 36 tuberculosis patients who leave the sanitarium ten reappear after six months and ten after one year, and that only five out of the 36 are saved. The only efficacious method of fighting tuberculosis, according to Robin, is prevention.

Discoveries just made by Albert Robin and his colleague, Maurice Binet, enable the stage of predisposition to tuberculosis to be determined with mathematical accuracy, two infallible tests being an excess of respiratory consumption and the daily organic demineralization or loss of mineral elements of the system. It is to this preliminary stage of tuberculosis that all efforts should be directed, absolute remedy or prevention being easily attained by the air cure, by abstention from alcohol, and by complete mental and physical rest.

Robin maintains that sanitariums towards which millions of dollars have been uselessly expended are from a financial point of view impracticable, and therapeutically are

SIMPLY CHIMERICAL.

Robin supports the article under the financial head, by pointing out that supposing only 100,000 beds were provided for the 500,000 persons suffering from tuberculosis in France, and each bed cost \$1,000 for initial endowment, \$100,000,000 would be required at the outset, without counting incidental expenses.

Albert Robin's revelations are commented on by all the leading papers in Paris and in France, and his revelations, coming with the suddenness of a bombshell, cause something approaching to revolution in the great humanitarian struggle against tuberculosis.

In conversation Dr. Robin says that, as far as examination of the facts brought to his knowledge warranted, his opinion was that humanitarian philanthropy in regard to tuberculosis was on the wrong track in the United States just as it was

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THE TENDENCY HAS BEEN.

to give all the credit to the sire and
none to the boss of the sire. A man
may be the father of a child, but
the teacher is likely to be the father
of the man. "As the twig is bent
so is the tree inclined." As the cow
and calf are nourished the pail is
filled. No one has a higher appreci-
ation of a good, pure-bred, or a
poorer opinion of a scrub full blood
than I have. I wish the dairyman
could grasp the subject as a whole
and not divide it up into vulgar and
improper fractions, the numerators
of which are certain never to make
a complete unit. Would the dairy-
man better place at the head of his
herd a full blooded male? Most cer-
tainly, if he can secure a really good
one and provided further that if he
aims at improvement he will im-
prove the food of the herd, make it,
the herd, more comfortable and give
more rational care. No one of these
three factors can be well ignored.

Let me emphasize again that the
animal is just as good as it can be,
and always expresses in its growth,
person and products an exact aver-
age of all the units of energy and
control which enter into its being.
If more is desired more must be
supplied; better inheritance or better
food or better environment, and bet-
ter still, all combined simultaneously.
If any one of these factors of
improvement is left out, the retard-
ation may produce deterioration al-
though one factor tended to im-
provement, the minus factor being of
greater potency than the plus fac-
tor.

The dairyman of the state pur-
chase each year many pure-bred
bulls. They should purchase many
more; they do not purchase as many
as they should because they too of-
ten get poor ones. This is largely
due to the fact that the breeders of
full-blooded cattle, at least some
breeders, persist in selling bull calves

FROM INFERIOR DAMS.

Dams so poor in milk production
that they would disgrace the herd
to which the bull is sent. If the
dairy cows are to be improved a
more vigorous weeding out must be
practiced by the breeders of pure-
bred cattle. The remarks are made
in no spirit of captious criticism,
but with the view of showing that
if improvement is secured it natur-
ally should begin at the fountain head.

When a good male is placed at the
head of a herd the food of the cows
should approximate in efficiency and
productive power that used in the
herd from which the bull was taken,
or the tendency to reversion and de-
terioration in the ill nourished
cows is likely to counteract the im-
provement that should be secured by
reason of the improved sire. One
summer of inadequate food supply or
one winter on short, innutritious ra-
tions may lower the productive of
the herd for years. The dairyman
may wonder why the improved blood
introduced does not produce more
marked beneficial results. He fails
to note that it is the man and not
the bull that is at fault. Having
placed a good male at the head of
the herd and having furnished a full
supply of nutritious food, there is
yet danger that the potential im-
provement may be lost by sheer care-
lessness, such as irregular milking

last April. The weather was very
rough and cold, and the life-boat-
men fought with death all night.
When the bowman reached home he
went to his bed with a chill, and
never arose.

PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

Heroism such as residents in cities
regard with wonder the lifeboatmen
take as a matter of course. There
was a great gale and a heavy sea
on the North Sea last June. Out-
side Berwick, six miles off, a barque
was seen flying flags of distress. The
lifeboat went out, and found an ex-
hausted crew fighting at the pumps
with a heavy leak. To try to board
the ship in such a heavy sea seemed
to invite almost certain destruction,
but every life-boatman volunteered.
The boat attempted to approach,
and was nearly overturned with all
its crew. At last three of the rescu-
ers climbed on the ship. The storm
blew the lifeboat away, the winds
tore spurs and sent them flying in
all directions, and it was impossible
to stand on the deck.

It was decided to abandon the
sinking ship, but for a time it seem-
ed impossible for the men there to
get on the lifeboat. By great ef-
fort a communicating rope was
thrown, and slowly all were carried
over it. A slip, a moment's nerv-
ousness, and the sea would have had
its prey. And the coast sailors had
eleven hours' fight in the hurricane
before they reached land.

Every part of the coast can tell
such tales for the past year. Deal
and Dover are so accustomed to
such happenings that the men there
take them almost as a matter of
course. To stay out day and night
in a raging sea, to face death hour-
ly, to undertake great risks for little
personal profit is the routine of the
coast sailor.

The lifeboat is advancing with the
times. The telephone has long been
in its service. Wireless telegraphy is
now being pressed into use. The old
hand-rowed boats in parts giving
place to the steam vessel. It is sad
news that the great institution which
organizes and rewards all this work
the National Lifeboat Institution, is
suffering, owing to the present de-
pression, from lack of funds.

OBJECTED TO THE CHANGE.

When an old farmer's daughter
first left her good old country home,
with its quiet, simple ways, for a
year at a fashionable boarding
school she signed her name "Sarah
Jane Smith" and took no offence at
being called "Sally."

Three months later her letter came
home signed "Sadie J. Smith."
Six months elapsed and she had
become "S. Janie Smith."

Time rolled along, bringing its
wonderful changes, and when June
came she blossomed forth as "S.
Jeannie Smythe."

Then her father hitched his old,
blind horse to the vegetable cart and
said: "I'm going to bring that
there Sal home, and let'er know
that she can't bring ojeum on the
good old name o' Smith by ringin'
in any more 'y' and 'e' changes on
it. There can't anybody say a word
o' harm agin my' branch o' the
Smith family. I'm proud o' it, an'
glad I'm one o' 'em. I reckon a
month o' hard work in tater-time 'll
let Sary Jane know that 'J-a-n-e'
don't spell no 'Jeannie'."

"What are you going to do with
your boy?" "He seems to think he
can decide all that himself. Just
now he tells me there is more money
in piracy than in anything else."
"What does he mean by that?"
"Oh, I fancy he's got Morgan the
buccanner mixed up with Morgan the
financier."

provided for the 800,000 persons
suffering from tuberculosis in France,
and each bed cost \$1,000 for initial
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that, as far as examination of the
facts brought to his knowledge war-
ranted, his opinion was that humani-
tarian philanthropy in regard to
tuberculosis was on the wrong track
in the United States, just as it was
in France, and that a complete
change of tactics should be made in
the great struggle in America as in
Europe.

THE PROFESSOR.

"Is there any good reason," sud-
denly inquired some one in the
group, "why money should be called
filthy lucre?"

"Not in this town," said the pro-
fessor. "We use so little of it for
cleaning the streets."

NOT SO BAD AS THAT.

Sympathetic Listener — "In those
dreary, desolate wastes, Mr. Dashi-
pole, I suppose you grew fond of
even your dogs."

Returned Arctic Explorer — "Heav-
ens, no, misel! We had plenty of
pemmican and walrus meat."

REAL THING.

"Saratoga chips, hey?" muttered
the guest at the cheap lunch counter,
who had broken a tooth on one. "I
guess that's what they are — chips
from the old trunk."

The lapse of 60 years bars actions
for the recovery of real property
when brought by the Crown against
a subject; so the undisturbed pos-
session of a piece of stolen common-
land for this period makes its title
valid in law.

Tom — "Do you notice any differ-
ence in your sister Kate since her
engagement?" Dick — "Oh, yes. She
seldom wears a glove on her left
hand now, and her back hair always
wants attention from that hand."

"Yes, I know of one case where ex-
cessive use of the piano actually
caused lunacy." "Isn't that awful!"
"And did they lock up the unfortu-
nate pianist?" "Of course not; they
locked up the people that went
crazy."

Of the 1,600,000 natives in Li-
beria, there are 60,000 civilized ne-
groes, who have been deported or have
emigrated there from the United
States.

The Duke of Devonshire possesses
a copy of Claude Lorraine's "Book
of Truth," said to be the most val-
uable book in the world. £20,000
was refused for it many years ago.

Cows fed with ensilage will give
one-third more milk than if fed on
dry food. The proper amount is
30 pounds twice a day.

Strophantidin is said to be the
most deadly poison on earth. It is
made from an African plant by ether
and alcohol.

The first life insurance society was
started in London in 1698, and an-
other in 1700. Neither was success-
ful.

£1,200 of the King's Civil List is
appropriated to charity.

A Cough

"I have made a most thorough trial of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and am prepared to say that for all diseases of the lungs it never disappoints."

J. Early Finley, Ironton, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral won't cure rheumatism; we never said it would. It won't cure dyspepsia; we never claimed it. But it will cure coughs and colds of all kinds. We first said this sixty years ago; we've been saying it ever since.

Three sizes: 25c, enough for an ordinary cold; 50c, just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; \$1, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Lord Kitchener has not yet been a week in India, but he has already made a very effectual protest against the excessive forms and ceremonies of the Anglo-Indian.

On landing at Bombay Sir Power Palmer, the outgoing Commander-in-Chief, presented to him the various high military officials of the Presidency. Lord Kitchener's greeting was not the usual 'Glad to see you,' but to the principal medical officer, 'What's the health of the Bombay troops?'; to the officer commanding the artillery, 'I shall inspect the forts at 1.30 to-day'; and to the commanding Royal Engineer, 'I shall be coming to see you this afternoon.'

In Delhi Lord Kitchener escaped a public reception by arranging for his special train to arrive some hours before it was expected.

—O—

THE result of the trial of Col. Lynch caused a sensation among the Nationalists in Ireland, especially in Galway, where the inhabitants gathered on the streets and excitedly discussed the verdict and sentence. They recognized that Col. Lynch must lose his seat in Parliament, but they do not believe there is a possibility of his being hanged. A movement has already been initiated in Dublin to petition for a commutation of the sentence.

All the newspapers here agree in stating that it is most improbable that Col. Lynch will be hanged. Nearly all agree that the sentence was the only possible one, but they urge clemency on the ground that the war is successfully over, and vindictiveness over, it is non-existent and that by-gones should be by-gones. They believe, however, that the prisoner should be punished by penal servitude for life or a long term of imprisonment. The pro-Boer 'Daily News' and the 'Morning Leader' respectively call the trial rather a burlesque affair and a solemn farce.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The arrangements for submitting the case to arbitration were made by Sir Michael Herbert, British Minister at Washington. Canada was merely asked to concur in the proposition, and signified her willingness that arbitration should be held. When the British

From the way in which the board is to be composed—that is to say, three United States and three British representatives, without any umpire—it looks as though the chances of any finding in Canada's favor were slim indeed. Presuming that our interests will be represented by one British and two Canadian commissioners, the Americans may capture the Imperial delegate. In that event we lose, but even if the unexpected happened, and one of the United States commissioners was to incline our way, it is extremely doubtful if the award would ever pass the Senate at Washington.

SIR WILFRID'S VIEW.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned to the capital to-day after a few days' rest in Montreal. To 'Witness' representative he said: 'The reference of the Alaskan boundary questions to arbitration is hampered by no special qualifications or conditions.'

The 'Witness' representative asked: 'Are the Americans guaranteed the permission in any event of Dyea, Skagway and the other coast towns?'

Sir Wilfrid replied: 'No, they have given up that contention. There are no stipulations of that nature now. The arbitrators are simply asked to interpret the portions of the treaty of St. Petersburg of 1825, that lay down how the boundary is to be drawn.'

'Will Canada be represented on the board of arbitration?' was asked.

Sir Wilfrid: 'She certainly will.'

—O—

The president of the C. P. R., to-day, in referring for a moment to the commission which had been appointed to consider the Alaska boundary question, said that he would be glad, as would every body else, to see a settlement of the vexed question. Such settlement would be a great satisfaction to the peoples of both countries. Just why there was not in the appointment of the commission an umpire provided for he could not well say, except that perhaps the hope was entertained that there might be a conversion either way which would render that appointment unnecessary.

JOHN BULL STILL DOING BUSINESS.

The United States makes up its fiscal year in June, and the Washington Treasury Bureau of Statistics has just completed its figures for the twelve months, so that we can compare them with those of the previous fiscal year. We find that in manufactured articles there was a fall in exportation of \$8,264,000, or, say, £1,650,000. But it is not that point in the 'American invasion' we wish to dwell on, but on the figures which represent the total exportation of American manufactured goods. In the fiscal year 1902 it amounted to £80,000,000, as against £82,500,000 in 1901, an alarming rate of progress our readers will agree! Now let us print the figures relating to the exports of manufacturers by the other chief exporting nations.

United Kingdom.....	£230,000,000
Germany.....	150,000,000
France.....	85,000,000
United States of America.....	80,000,000

'Tis thus we are beaten by America eighty million pounds—no, let us be exact, seventy-six million pounds. Americans, with their enormous territory and resources and all the free advertising placed at their disposal by British press agencies, 'invade' the world at large with less manufactured

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A WELL KNOWN GENTLEMAN MAKES A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

He Assures Rheumatic Sufferers
That

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

Banished His Pains and
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The startling and happy cures wrought by Paine's Celery Compound for rheumatic sufferers have deeply impressed medical men everywhere, and to-day, the best practitioners are recognizing the great value of the compound, and prescribe it with confidence.

Paine's Celery Compound stands unequalled as a cure for all the varied forms of rheumatism. At this season its good work is apparent in thousands of Canadian homes. Men and women, lame and crippled and utterly helpless from the terrible disease are being restored to activity, health and strength. Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that rescues and saves the despairing victim who is told that he or she is incurable. Mr. W. Morissette, Roxton Pond, Que., says:

"Having been given up to die by some of the best doctors of the United States, I came to Canada last autumn terribly ill, and had lost all hope. Suffering agonies

ROOTS FOR SWINE.

During the last two or three years great deal of interest has been taken the subject of feeding roots to swine. Formerly a prejudice existed against them on account of an idea that the use was responsible for a considerable portion of the soft bacon produced the Canadian packing houses at certain seasons of the year. Careful experiment has shown, however, that roots can be fed in moderate quantities combined with other food without injurious effects on the quality of pork produced. As heavy root crop can be easily and economically grown in nearly all those portions of Canada where swine raising is carried on extensively, the fact that roots can profitably be fed without injury to bacon, and with positive benefit as the general thrift of the animal concerned becomes of considerable portance to our farmers.

Value of Root:—Eight pounds mangels or carrots and about same weight or a little less of suabeets are equal in value to one peck of grain. This is the consensus of opinion of the Copenhagen, Ottawa and several American Experiment stations. At Copenhagen the mangels were fed finely cut and raw, and when one-fourth of the daily feed was given in the form of roots, no injury effects were noticed in the quality of the pork. The grain per head in days on a ration half grain and

be punished by penal servitude for life or a long term of imprisonment. The pro-Boer 'Daily News' and the 'Morning Leader' respectively call the trial rather a burlesque affair and a solemn farce.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The arrangements for submitting the case to arbitration were made by Sir Michael Herbert, British Minister at Washington. Canada was merely asked to concur in the proposition, and signified her willingness that arbitration should be held. When the British commissioners on the Joint High Commission of 1892 offered to arbitrate our claims regarding the Alaskan boundary the United States made a stipulation which our representative could not concur in.

The United States wanted it specified that whatever way the award went, Dyea and Skagway should retain American allegiance. In the arbitration as now planned, there is no such conditions imposed by the United States. They have given up the idea of tying the hands of the commissioners before the appointment.

WEEDS

Consumption is a human weed flourishing best in weak lungs. Like other weeds it's easily destroyed while young; when old, sometimes impossible.

Strengthen the lungs as you would weak land and the weeds will disappear.

The best lung fertilizer is Scott's Emulsion. Salt pork is good too, but it is very hard to digest.

The time to treat consumption is when you begin trying to hide it from yourself. Others see it, you won't.

Don't wait until you can't deceive yourself any longer. Begin with the first thought to take Scott's Emulsion. If it isn't really consumption so much the better; you will soon forget it and be better for the treatment. If it is consumption you can't expect to be cured at once, but if you will begin in time and will be rigidly regular in your treatment you will win.

Scott's Emulsion, fresh air, rest all you can, eat all you can, that's the treatment and that's the best treatment.

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50c. and \$1; all druggists.

the figures relating to the exports of manufacturers by the other chief exporting nations.

United Kingdom.....	£230,000,000
Germany.....	150,000,000
France.....	85,000,000
United States of America.....	80,000,000

Thus we are beaten by America eighty million pounds—no, let us be exact, seventy-six million pounds. Americans, with their enormous territory and resources and all the free advertising placed at their disposal by British press agencies, 'invade' the world at large with less manufactured articles than do the 39,000,000 inhabitants of that 'dying nation' France. For ourselves we export a trifle of £230,000,000 or so, or £6 per head of our population, as against £1 per head by the United States. We invite every newspaper in the world first to verify these facts and second to publish them.—'Commercial Intelligence.'

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart acts directly and quickly, stimulates the heart's action, stops most acute pain, dispels all signs of weakness, fluttering, sinking, smothering or palpitation. This wonderful cure is the sturdy ship which carries the heart-sick patient into the haven of perfect health. Gives relief in most acute forms of heart disease in 30 minutes.—11

COAL FOR THE MILLION.

The coal and iron deposits of Canada were described in an interesting lecture by Prof. F. D. Adams, of McGill, in Victoria Hall, Westmount, last evening. There are three coal fields in Canada: The Maritime provinces, the plains of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and British Columbia. There is no coal in the centre of Canada, and since it costs too much to carry Maritime Province's coal west of Brockville, or Western coal east of Winnipeg, the space between is supplied by imported American coal, whence export coal from the Eastern and Western fields into the United States.

The Nova Scotia coal field is one of the finest in the world. Over 5,000,000 tons were mined last year, and the amount is likely to increase considerably. In the Cape Breton field alone, there are twenty-four coal beds, estimated to contain a thousand million tons. The New Brunswick field is less important, being only a single seam two feet thick, it will probably not be mined much until the Nova Scotia bed is worked out.

The coal of the western fields is of much later formation, and in the plains has not hardened properly, and contains much water. It is called lignite, or woodcoal. As the Rocky Mountains are approached, however, the coal has been more squeezed in the earth-movements that formed the mountains and has turned into good bituminous and in some places anthracite coal. The amount of coal is estimated as 5,000,000 tons per square mile at Medicine Hat, 9,000 at Black-foot Crossing, and 30,000,000 at Lethbridge. When these figures are multiplied by the immense area of the coal field, it will be seen that we have enough fuel to warm the world for many generations. The Fernie coal fields alone contain 22,000,000,000 tons of coal. There are also large fields of good coal on Vancouver Island.

Kidney Duty.—It is the particular function of the kidneys to filter out poisons which pass through them into the blood. When the kidneys are diseased they can not do their whole duty, and should have the help and strength that South American Kidney cure will afford in any and all forms of kidney disorder. It relieves in 6 hours

Paine's Celery Compound stands unequalled as a cure for all the varied forms of rheumatism. At this season its good work is apparent in thousands of Canadian homes. Men and women, lame and crippled and utterly helpless from the terrible disease are being restored to activity, health and strength. Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that rescues and saves the despairing victim who is told that he or she is incurable. Mr. W. Morissette, Roxton Pond, Que., says:

"Having been given up to die by some of the best doctors of the United States, I came to Canada last autumn terribly ill, and had lost all hope. Suffering agonies from inflammatory rheumatism, I was strongly urged to use Paine's Celery Compound. I gave it a trial, and the first bottle did me so much good I continued with the medicine until I had used seven bottles, when I found myself perfectly cured; indeed, I never felt better in all my life than at present. I use every possible means to tell others of Paine's Celery Compound, and will always recommend it to those troubled with Rheumatism."

That That.

There is one word in the English language which can appear six times consecutively in a sentence and make correct English.

To illustrate: A boy wrote on the blackboard, "The man that lies does wrong."

The teacher objected to the word "that," so the word "who" was substituted. And yet it must be evident to the reader, for all that, that that "that" that that teacher objected to was right after all.

Had Its Good Points.

"That medieval armor must have been very uncomfortable," said a visitor at the museum.

"Yes," answered the man with darned clothes, "but there was one satisfaction about it. A man could always take down a suit of it in entire confidence that the moths hadn't got into it."

Both Were Candid.

Doctor—Your wife is in a very critical state, and I should recommend you to call in some specialist to consult on the case.

Husband—There, you see, doctor, I was right again. I told my wife long ago she ought to get proper medical advice, but she always thought you might be offended.

Leisure Hours.

Dr. Johnson had scant sympathy with inconsistent and arrogant idleness. "No man, sir, is obliged to do as much as he can. A man should have part of his life to himself."

A Supposition.

"Yes," said the wise guy, "I am thoroughly convinced that honesty is the best policy."

"I suppose you have reached that conclusion after having tried both," murmured the simple mug.

Desperation.

Customer (wildly)—I want some soothing sirup, quick!

Druggist—What size bottle?

Customer—Bottle! I want a keg! It's twin!

portance to our farmers.

Value of Root.—Eight pound mangels or carrots and about same weight or a little less of beets are equal in value to one p of grain. This is the consensus opinion of the Copenhagen, Ot and several American Experiment stations. At Copenhagen the ma were fed finely cut and raw, and when one-fourth of the daily feed given in the form of roots, no inju effects were noticed in the quality the pork. The grain per head in days on a ration half grain and whey or milk was 7.6 pounds, wh when the grain was replaced by after the proportion of 1 to 10 the crease was found to be 8.3 and 8.6. When half the grain was replace roots in proportion of 1 to 8 growth of the different lots was p nearly the same, viz. 8.5 lbs. for grain fed pigs, and 8.6 pound those fed roots, thus showing a difference in favor of the latter this experiment it must be noted the pigs had been fed roots previu and consequently took them read.

Carrots.—In experiments with ly 900 pigs on various estates Denmark it was found that ce and mangels containing equal qu ties of dry matter had similar in pig feed; in other words the an of dry matter in roots is of impor rather than the total weight o quantity of sugar contained.

Potatoes.—In a number of D experiments four of cooked pot gave practically the same gain a pound of grain. The quality of produced from potato feeding, especially good as has been show nious experiments in Eng Ireland, Denmark and Canada this connection Prof. Grisdale o Central Experimental Farm sa "Potatoes are frequently availab feeding pigs especially small pot All experimental work here potatoes seems to indicate tha raw they are of very little nut value, but when cooked they are about one quarter as much as i grain."

Artichokes have a feeding similar to that of potatoes. Th have not been found as satisfact mangels or sugar beets for swine ing, either in amount of gain pr or in the readiness with which are eaten by pigs. Indeed, no roots seems more satisfactory sidering the yield per acre, palata and feeding value, than the lar mangel.

Proportion of Roots to Grain: experiments conducted by Prof. and Prof. Grisdale and myself, a as the experience of many of ou farmers indicate that the most c mical and satisfactory ration for feeding contains equal parts by v of grain and roots. The addit 3 lbs. per day of skim milk o will go far to insure thrifty g and fine quality of pork.

Take One of Dr. Agnew's Liver after dinner. It will promote dig and overcome any evil effects of too eating. Safe, prompt, active, painle pleasant. This effective little pill i planting all the old school nauseous tives. 40 doses, 10 cents.—13



Page Woven Wire Fence

with its continuous coil (not crimped) is the best stock-holding fence made. Page No. 7 wire stands a 3,000 pounds strain—common No. 7 wire only 1,700 pounds. Common wire will not coil—it straightens out again—it hasn't a spring temper—Page wire has. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B. 11



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ESKIMO COURTSHIP.

How the Native Selects a Bride—The Marriage Ceremony.

The Eskimo gentleman never selects a wife in his own village. As soon as he is able to make a living for a family he goes into a neighboring village and falls in a fit of love before some likely girl. She is then penned up for some time in a house—a sort of dugout or burrow in the ground—and when the bride day comes he goes there and crawls in. It is in the play that the bride to be shall so strenuously object that she fights him off. He then goes out and gets his dogs and sled, and when they are harnessed up he goes in again, overcomes her, ties her hands and feet, places her on the sled and hauls her to his own village. That completes the ceremony of marriage. The whole village gives them a wedding feast. Next day, or later on, if they don't forget it, they go before a minister of the gospel and are married in due form. This feature of the union, however, is not important and does not bother them very much.

The dressing of the bride's hair is a revelation. It is done up in a series of knots about a foot high on top of her head and pulled so tightly from the scalp that very often big patches of it are fairly pulled out by the roots, leaving bald and barren places around the ears and the temples.

An Intelligent Dog.

A gentleman once had a very handsome and intelligent collie in his possession. One day he lost the dog when taking it through the city. The creature in vain searched everywhere for his master and at last, seeing a hansom cab creeping leisurely along, jumped into it and settled himself determinedly on the seat. The driver tried to entice it out, but without success, and a little crowd collected. None dared to tackle the dog, but at last a facetious spectator shouted out, "I say, Bill, darn me if he don't want to be druv home." "That's it; that's what he wants," they all agreed amid shouts of laughter. Then one examined his collar and found an address clearly engraved upon it. Without further ado cabbly jumped up and drove up to this same address, which proved to be the correct one. Needless to say, the cabman was substantially rewarded. The dog had been in the habit of driving home every evening with his master in a hansom and, with doggie reasoning, had decided to follow his usual custom when he had given up hope of finding his master.—London Opinion.

Dr. Jowett and Bible History.

The following story of Dr. Jowett was current among the undergraduates at Oxford in my day. It had reached the master's ears that Balliol men were not so successful in the examination in "Rudiments of Religion" as in the classical schools, so that he determined to call up the next batch of candidates and catechise them himself in Bible history. "Mr. Smith," he is reported to have said, "what prophet went up to heaven in a chariot of fire?" "Elijah, sir." "It is disgraceful that a scholar of this college should be so ignorant! Mr. Jones?" "Elijah, sir." "Mr. Brown?" "Elijah, sir." At this point the library boy entered, and to strike the undergraduates with shame he was appealed to. "Tell these gentlemen what prophet went up to heaven in a chariot of fire." "Elijah, sir." Then ensued a pause and then, "Well, gentlemen, perhaps it was Elijah!"

was in Second avenue, above Thirty-fourth street. The housekeeper, although she was economical, occasionally wanted a fine steak or a choice piece of other meat for a special occasion. She learned that while the butcher bought a whole ox he did not keep the best parts of it.

"Every day," he said, "I send the best meats I buy to the shops farther west. The butchers over there buy it from me, and I get from them the cheaper cuts, for which they have no use. We have a regular system of exchange."

A Little Too Much.

"A wife has a right to expect much of her husband," remarked the philosophically inclined person musingly.

"Yes, I suppose she has," replied the meek appearing man with wilted looking whiskers; "I suppose she has, but when she expects him to live up, steadily and without swerving, to the motto on her first husband's tombstone I somehow think she is expecting more than she really ought to expect from a common, everyday, earthly man."

A Curious Old Vessel.

A British army officer discovered among some old manuscripts a drawing of a man-of-war which was built in 1600 for the Japanese government. The vessel was of immense size, was covered with sheets of iron and copper and was provided with two rudders.

Furthermore the manuscript in which the drawing was wrapped says that "it contained a very ingenious apparatus, which was set in motion by two dozen men, equipped with iron oars."

The vessel resembled a turtle in shape and was armed with ten large cannon.

The drawing is very exact, and experts say there is no doubt as to its authenticity.

A Deed of Darkness.

He sits alone in a darkened room, alone in the fading light. Why are his brow so heavy with gloom and his cheeks so deadly white? But though his heart is faint with care, his courage never flinches. His eyes are fixed in a glassy stare. What is it his firm hand clinches? "A little courage," he murmurs. "Yes, a little, and all is won." A choking gurgle, more or less, a gasp and the deed is done! Without a shudder or eyelid wink—Ah! It makes the heart recoil that he so quietly, calmly drank a dose of castor oil.

A Mean Retort.

Bertha—I'm sorry you asked me to marry you. It pains me to refuse.

Will (cheerfully)—Oh, don't worry! Perhaps you know best what I'm escaping.

The food value of a pound of veal is little more than half that of a pound of beef. Eggs and lean beef have the same value in equal weight.

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AGENTS WANTED

EITHER ON FULL OR PART TIME.

Are you satisfied with your income? Is your time fully occupied? If not, write us. We can give you employment by the month on good terms or contract to pay you well for such business as you secure for us at odd times. We employ both male and female representatives. The next three months is the very best time to sell our goods. No deposit is re-

to our farmers.

of Root:—Eight pounds of or carrots and about the eight or a little less of sugar equal in value to one pound of grain. This is the consensus of the Copenhagen, Ottawa and American Experiment.

At Copenhagen the mangels finely cut and raw, and even one-fourth of the daily feed was the form of roots, no injurious were noticed in the quality of the grain per head in ten a ration half grain and half milk was 7.6 pounds, whereas grain was replaced by roots a proportion of 1 to 10 the was found to be 8.3 and 8.6 lbs. all the grain was replaced by a proportion of 1 to 8 the of the different lots was pretty the same, viz. 8.5 lbs. for the ed pigs, and 8.6 pounds for d roots, thus showing a small in favor of the latter. In eriment it must be noted that had been fed roots previously sequently took them readily.

ts:—In experiments with near-pigs on various estates in k it was found that carrots ngels containing equal quanti-dry matter had similar value ed; in other words the amount atter in roots is of importance than the total weight or the y of sugar contained.

oes:—In a number of Danish es four of cooked potatoes actically the same gain as one of grain. The quality of pork d from potato feeding is ly good as has been shown by us experiments in England, Denmark and Canada. In nection Prof. Grisdale of the Experimental Farm says:—

es are frequently available for pigs especially small potatoes. perimental work here with s seems to indicate that fed y are of very little nutritive ut when cooked they are worth one quarter as much as mixed

okes have a feeding value r to that of potatoes. Turnips t been found as satisfactory as s or sugar beets for swine feed-her in amount of gain produced he readiness with which they en by pigs. Indeed, no other seems more satisfactory con-g the yield per acre, palatability ding value, than the large red

ortion of Roots to Grain:—The ents conducted by Prof. Day of. Grisdale and myself, as well experience of many of our best s indicate that the most econo-d satisfactory ration for swine contains equal parts by weight in and roots. The addition of per day of skim milk or whey far to insure thrifty growth e quality of pork.

One of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills inner. It will promote digestion come any evil effects of too hearty Safe, prompt, active, painless and s. This effective little pill is sup- all the old school nauseous purga- 10 doses, 10 cents.—13


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history. "Mr. Smith," he is reported to have said, "what prophet went up to heaven in a chariot of fire?" "Elijah, sir." "It is disgraceful that a scholar of this college should be so ignorant! Mr. Jones?" "Elijah, sir." "Mr. Brown?" "Elijah, sir." At this point the library boy entered, and to strike the undergraduates with shame he was appealed to. "Tell these gentlemen what prophet went up to heaven in a chariot of fire." "Elijah, sir." Then ensued a pause and then, "Well, gentlemen, perhaps it was Elijah!"

Butchers Who Swap Meats.
 A housekeeper who went to live on the far east side of New York asked a butcher why she couldn't get from him the best cuts of meat. His shop

Danger Next Door.



Perhaps it's diphtheria, or scarlet fever. Keep your own home free from the germs of these diseases. Prevent your children from having them. You can do it with our Vapo-Cresolene. Put some Cresolene in our vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and let the vapor fill the sleeping room. Have the children sleep in the room every night, for it's perfectly safe, yet not a single disease germ can live in this vapor. Ask your doctor about it.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 136 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

We are Headquarters in Napanee

FOR ALL KINDS OF

JUNK

We Buy All Kinds of

Old Scrap Iron and Steel, Rags, Bones, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc Horse Hair, (Tail or Mane), Wool Picks, Tailor's Clips, Grease, Rendered Tallow, Old Books, Garden Hose, Fire Hose, Old Rubbers, Etc., Etc.

We Have for Sale

Soaps, Bluing, Wood and Genuine American Coal Oil at 25c. per Gallon.

Chas. Stevens.

The Junk Dealer,

Office and Warehouse,
 West Side of Market,
 NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
 124

is the work. The high character of the Catalogue is a guarantee of thoroughness.

New Commercial Hall one of the finest in Ontario. Catalogue with specimen of penmanship free. Address,
 PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.,
 Belleville, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED

EITHER ON FULL OR PART TIME.

Are you satisfied with your income? Is your time fully occupied? If not, write us. We can give you employment by the month on good terms or contract to pay you well for such business as you secure for us at odd times. We employ both male and female representatives. The next three months is the very best time to sell our goods. No deposit is required; outfit is absolutely free. We have the largest nurseries in Canada—over 300 acres—a large range of valuable new specialties, and all our stock is guaranteed as represented. If you want to represent the largest, most popular and best known nursery, write us. It will be worth your while.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
 "Canada's Greatest Nurseries,"
 46-3m Toronto, Ont.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Any Article or Toy in Our East Window for 5 Cents.

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THE POLLARD CO'Y,
 Dundas Street, Napanee.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF



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THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE, No. 21 Taking effect June 16, 1902.

Toronto and Deseronto to Napanee and Deseronto		Miles	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Stations			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Toronto		0	6:30	...	...
Don Mills	3	6:38	...	...	...
Bayview	7	6:50	...	...	...
North York	13	7:10	...	...	...
Scarborough	17	7:25	...	...	...
North York	20	7:40	2:35	4:40	...
Don Mills	23	...	...	...	...
Bayview	27	8:00	2:45	4:50	...
North York	28	...	...	...	...
Scarborough	31	8:13	2:53	5:10	...
North York	33	...	...	...	...
Don Mills	35	8:25	3:05	5:23	...
Bayview	38	9:00	3:05	5:35	...
North York	39	9:10	3:18	5:48	...
Don Mills	41	2:25	3:25	5:58	...
Scarborough	42	9:40	3:35	6:08	...
North York	43	9:55	3:50	6:25	...
Don Mills	44	...	...	...	...
Bayview	45	...	...	...	...
North York	46	...	...	...	...
Scarborough	47	...	...	...	...
North York	48	...	...	...	...
Don Mills	49	...	...	...	...
Bayview	50	...	...	...	...
North York	51	...	...	...	...
Scarborough	52	...	...	...	...
North York	53	...	...	...	...
Don Mills	54	...	...	...	...
Bayview	55	...	...	...	...
North York	56	...	...	...	...
Scarborough	57	...	...	...	...
North York	58	...	...	...	...
Don Mills	59	...	...	...	...
Bayview	60	...	...	...	...
North York	61	...	...	...	...
Scarborough	62	...	...	...	...
North York	63	...	...	...	...
Don Mills	64	...	...	...	...
Bayview	65	...	...	...	...
North York	66	...	...	...	...
Scarborough	67	...	...	...	...
North York	68	...	...	...	...
Don Mills	69	...	...	...	...
Bayview	70	...	...	...	...
North York	71	...	...	...	...
Scarborough	72	...	...	...	...
North York	73	...	...	...	...
Don Mills	74	...	...	...	...
Bayview	75	...	...	...	...
North York	76	...	...	...	...
Scarborough	77	...	...	...	...
North York	78	...	...	...	...
Don Mills	79	...	...	...	...
Bayview	80	...	...	...	...
North York	81	...	...	...	...
Scarborough	82	...	...	...	...
North York	83	...	...	...	...
Don Mills	84	...	...	...	...
Bayview	85	...	...	...	...
North York	86	...	...	...	...
Scarborough	87	...	...	...	...
North York	88	...	...	...	...
Don Mills	89	...	...	...	...
Bayview	90	...	...	...	...
North York	91	...	...	...	...
Scarborough	92	...	...	...	...
North York	93	...	...	...	...
Don Mills	94	...	...	...	...
Bayview	95	...	...	...	...
North York	96	...	...	...	...
Scarborough	97	...	...	...	...
North York	98	...	...	...	...
Don Mills	99	...	...	...	...
Bayview	100	...	...	...	...

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto and Deseronto					Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston						
Stations		Miles	No. 1 A. M.	No. 2 P. M.	No. 3 P. M.	Stations		Miles	No. 1 A. M.	No. 3 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.
Lve	Kingston	0	.....	.....	4 00	Lve	Deseronto	.....	8 45	.....	.....
	G. T. R. Junction	10	.....	.....	4 33		Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	.....	.....
	Glenvale	16	.....	.....	4 45	Arr	Napanee	9	7 15	.....	.....
	Murvale	14	.....	.....	4 45	Lve	Napanee	9	7 40	12 25	4 30
Arr	Harrowsmith	19	.....	.....	5 00		Napanee Mills	15	8 05	13 40	4 50
Lve	Sydenham	23	8 30	.....	.....		Newburg	17	8 15	13 00	5 00
	Harrowsmith	19	5 10	.....	5 10		Thomson Mills	18	.....	.....	.....
	Frontenac	22	.....	.....	.....		Camden East	19	8 33	1 00	5 15
	Yarker	30	8 35	.....	6 15	Arr	Yarker	23	8 35	1 17	5 20
Lve	Yarker	35	9 00	.....	.....	Lve	Yarker	23	8 45	.....	6 45
	Camden East	30	9 10	1 18	5 45		Frontenac	27	.....	.....	.....
	Thomson Mills	31	.....	.....	.....	Arr	Harrowsmith	30	9 00	.....	6 10
	Newburg	32	9 25	3 25	5 58		Sydenham	34	.....	.....	6 20
	Strathcona	34	9 49	3 35	6 28	Lve	Harrowsmith	30	9 00	.....	6 20
	Napanee	40	9 55	3 50	6 21		Murvale	35	9 15	.....	.....
Arr	Napanee, West End	40	.....	.....	.....		Glenvale	39	9 25	.....	.....
Lve	Deseronto Junction	45	.....	.....	7 00		G. T. R. Junction	49	9 45	.....	.....
			.....	.....	7 15	Arr	Kingston	49	10 00	.....	.....

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto.

Stations	Miles	No. 2. A.M.	No. 4. P.M.	No. 5. P.M.
vo Kingston	0	.....	4 00	.....
G. T. R. Junction	10	.....	4 10	.....
Glenvale	10	.....	4 30	.....
Murvale	14	.....	4 45	.....
Arr Harrowsmith	19	.....	5 00	.....
Ly Sydenham	23	8 10	.....	.....
Harrowsmith	19	5 10	.....	5 10
Frontenac	22	.....	.....	.....
Arr Yarker	26	8 35	.....	5 15
Ly Yarker	26	9 00	3 05	5 30
Camden East	30	9 10	3 18	5 45
Thomson's Mills	31	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh	32	9 25	3 25	5 58
Strathcona	34	9 40	3 35	6 08
Arr Napanee	40	9 55	3 50	6 21
Ly Napanee, West End	40	.....	.....	.....
Deseronto Junction	43	.....	.....	.....
Arr Deseronto	49	.....	7 15	.....

R. C. LARSEN,
Gen. Agent

J. F. CHAPMAN,
Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent

H. B. SHERWOOD,
Superintendent

Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.

Stations	Miles	No. 1. A.M.	No. 3. P.M.	No. 5. P.M.
Deseronto	0	8 45	.....	.....
Deseronto Junction	4	7 10	.....	.....
Arr Napanee	9	7 15	.....	.....
Ly Napanee	9	7 40	12 25	4 30
Napanee Mills	15	8 05	12 40	4 50
Newburgh	17	8 15	12 50	5 00
Thomson's Mills	18	.....	.....	.....
Camden East	19	8 23	1 00	5 15
Arr Yarker	23	8 35	1 12	5 25
Ly Yarker	23	8 45	.....	5 45
Frontenac	27	.....	.....	.....
Arr Harrowsmith	30	9 00	.....	6 10
Sydenham	34	.....	.....	6 20
Ly Harrowsmith	30	9 10	.....	.....
Murvale	35	9 15	.....	.....
Glenvale	39	9 25	.....	.....
G. T. R. Junction	47	.....	.....	.....
Arr Kingston	49	10 00	.....	.....

CENTREVILLE

Several funerals attended the races at Napanee on Thursday.

The "A. H. H." given in the town hall here on the 2d inst., was unusually successful in every particular. About seventy-five couples were in attendance. A local orchestra furnished excellent music for the event.

Mr. E. Lyons, ailing for the past two months, is not improving very favorably.

Mr. E. H. Perry returned from Myer's Cave on Wednesday after attending the funeral of his brother, J. R. Perry, of that place, who died suddenly of heart failure.

Our gristmill has not yet started operations owing to some accident to the engine.

Miss Nina Thompson is on the sick list.

Dr. Scott a resident of here for the past four years left on Tuesday last, for a town in the Sudbury district, where he will practice his profession.

Visitors: Misses M. Ingoldsby and J. Gowan, Kingston.

Those Worrying Piles!—One application of Dr. Agnew's Ointment will give you comfort. Applied every night for three to six nights and a cure is effected in the most stubborn cases of Blind, Bleeding, or Itching Piles. Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures Eczema and itching and burning skin diseases. It acts like magic. 35 cents.—15

We have just opened some beautiful toilet articles in the latest thing. Heavy Sterling Silver deposit on glass.

F. CHINSEK'S Jewelry Store

The Little Ones Love

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD.

After the babies are weaned, there is no necessity for feeding them with expensive infants' foods. The best physicians are strongly advocating the use of Malt Breakfast Food as the best diet after weaning. One package of Malt Breakfast Food at 15 cents will make as many meals for baby as four packages of any 50 cent infant food.

Malt Breakfast Food is a predigested food, easily and quickly digested by the little ones, and while it keeps the stomach strong and vigorous, it also builds up flesh, bone and muscle. Reports coming in from mothers all over Canada tell of magnificent results from the use of Malt Breakfast Food as a diet for the babies. Try Malt Breakfast Food for your baby and note the happy results. Your Grocer can supply you.

Best and Worst.

"Is this the best worst you can send me?" asked the lady who walked into the meat store with a package of that edible in her hand.

"Madam," answered the meat man, "it is the best worst we have."

"Well, it is the worst worst I ever saw."

"I am sorry to hear that. The best I can do is to try and send you some better worst from today's lot; but, as I said, that is the best worst we have at present. I am sure, however, that the worst we are now making will not be any worse than this, and it ought to be better. I assure you that as soon as I get the worst you shall have the best of it. We never gave any one the worst of it so long as we have been in the worst business, and you may be sure that when we give you your worst it will be the best, for our worst worst is better worst than the best worst of our competitors."

But the lady, whose eyes had taken on a stare of glassiness, was seen to throw up her hands and flee from the place, for she was afraid the worst was yet to come.

Dr. Emdee—Feet go to sleep. That shows your circulation is bad.

Editor—That's all you quacks know. I suppose if my corns ached that would show that advertising patronage was falling off.

Acquiesced.

"I'm innocent, and I can prove it if you will give me time," whined the old offender.

"Three years," said the judge.

When those we like play it, it is a violin, but when those we dislike begin to finger it it is a fiddle.

Zola's "La Debacle" appeared simultaneously in nine languages.

Any ordinary glass which has a clear tone will do for this trick, and the exact nature of its tone can readily be ascertained by passing a moistened finger around its rim. This point being settled, the performer should hold the glass in front of his mouth and shout into it in a tone about an octave higher than that of the glass. The result will be that the glass will break immediately, and for the reason that it will not have strength enough to resist the force exerted against it by the waves of air.

The thinner the glass is the more easily it will be broken.

The Heat of Lava.

The lava streams from the eruption of Vesuvius in 1858 were so hot twelve years later that steam issued from their cracks and crevices. Those that flowed from Etna in 1787 were found to be steaming hot just below the crust as late as 1840. The volcano Jorullo, in Mexico, poured forth in 1759 lava that eighty-seven years later gave off columns of steaming vapor. In 1780 it was found that a stick thrust into the crevices instantly ignited, although no discomfort was experienced in walking on the hardened crust.

Thorough Work.

Mrs. Youngwife—A friend has sent me a basket of quinces, and I don't know how to use them.

Mrs. Oldwife—Nothing is simpler. Pare and core them, make preserves of the best pieces, marmalade of the others, and jelly of the cores and peelings.

Mrs. Youngwife—Well, I declare! And what shall I make of the basket they came in?

Hypocrites.

"I despise a hypocrite," says Boggs. "So do I," says Cloggs. "Now, take Knoggs, for example. He's the biggest hypocrite on earth. I despise that man."

"But you appear to be his best friend." "Oh, yes; I try to appear friendly toward him. It pays better in the end."

Impediments.

Swiggs—Somehow I have failed to meet with any success in my undertakings.

Briggs—That's easily accounted for. Swiggs—Well, what's the answer? Briggs—Too many bars in your way.

The Vital Difference

between Laxatives and Purgatives cannot be too clearly understood. The former are GENTLE, the latter VIOLENT. A LAXATIVE assists the organs; a PURGATIVE takes the work out of nature's hands.

And every time that nature fails to perform its proper functions it is less disposed to perform them.

Purgatives, therefore, are at best a necessary evil, like an emetic to relieve the Stomach of undigested food.

IRON-OX TABLETS

are an ideal Laxative, strengthening instead of debilitating.

50 Tablets, 25 Cents

This is a matter that farmer

attend to more closely. Miss Gillmore, of Tamworth, guest of her cousin, Mr. Walker. The cement and pa works are running full time, standing the scarcity of fu

The Misses Lasher enter number of friends Friday eve

Children Cry for CASTOR

BACHELORS' CORNER

Mr. and Mrs. Egbert S. children, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. and R. Pringle and daughter Monday evening at Mr. N. Still

Mr. J. B. Marsh has returned after attending the races at He received first prize with 1 pacer "Benny."

Mr. C. Loyst has been busy wood from Mr. M. Hawleys.

Mrs. J. Benn entertained a of her friends on Friday evening; report having had a good time

Mr. A. Scrimshaw has been a little better at present wri

Mr. and Mrs. M. Dupree a Harold, spent Monday evening W. Sills.

Mrs. Geo. Hamby and son, were the guests of Miss Ethel on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Hawley, Newburgh I visiting her daughter, Mrs. C for a few days.

Mr. W. Johnston is moving midst to a place near Ta Sorry to loose you Wellington.

Mr. George Friskin is on t list.

A very pretty wedding took on the 21st at the residence bride, when Miss Elsie Dup united in holy bonds of matrimony Mr. Charles Vandalstine. The looked charming, dressed in white wearing the bridal veil, while Florence Loyst, of Haybur bridesmaid, Mr. Frank Vandal Palace Road, was groomsma bridal couple took the train for and other points. The bride recipient of a valuable lot of Congratulations, Charlie.

Irritating Pimples and Dis Blotches. They place many yo at a great disadvantage in life. The is a blood purifier like Ferrozone. It the crimson food of poisons and it renews and strengthens it, and mak red corpuscles that manifest their a ruddy, healthy glow in the cheeks Ferrozone quickly masters all skin builds up broken-down constitutions, to weak, sickly women an abundance vitality, energy and beauty. Try it is all right. Price 50c. per box, or 6 \$2.00, at druggists, or N. C. Polson Kingston, Ont.

MORVEN.

The Sunday school is prepar an entertainment to be held church on February 11th.

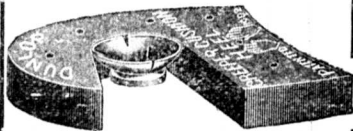
Mrs. Lund and Mrs. E. M. Su are better.

Miss Harris, teacher, is com her room with a lame knee.

A. M. Smith has bought a ne ing machine, and intends goi the wood-cutting bus ness.

George Fialisk and bride h turned from Detroit after an e wedding trip. The evening fo their arrival home they were se by a large party, which was tr refreshments. After partaking same with a relish, they g newly married couple another with their musical instrument departed with an invitation t again.

Rubber Heels That Hold



Dunlop Cushion Heels—wear like leather—give you a firm foothold and you can walk for without growing weary. Sample pair, 50c. All shoemakers, or write direct.

NO HORSE should be without the

DUNLOP CUSHION PADS

They prevent slipping, lameness—sprained tendons—cracked hoofs—balding and cankers. Sample pairs sent direct. Any blacksmith can put them on.

WRITE FOR CATALOG.

The Dunlop Tire Co.

LIMITED
TORONTO



C. A. GRAHAM "Local Depot for Dunlop Carriage Tires."

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.
Correspondents.—Persons sending in news from the surrounding districts must give their names to correspondence as a matter of good faith, not for publication. Correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

McINTYRE CORNER'S.
Things are booming in our hamlet. Farmers are cutting and hauling and timber.
Mr. Wesley P. Sharpe is out visiting his father-in-law, Mr. David Seely. Mr. Weese has an iron hand.
Messrs. E. C. Gilbert and R. G. Miller attended Centreville ball, last Wednesday evening.
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bell will celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary Tuesday evening.
Mrs. Mary Ann Lewis, of Belleville, is visiting her son Fred.
Master Arnold Buck has returned home.
Mr. Herbert Clancy, of Centreville, is visiting R. G. Miller last Wednesday evening.
Mr. and Mrs. Archy Dunwoody, of Ainslee, and Miss Etta Miller, of Corner's Corners, were visitors at Ed Aylesworth's recently.
Mr. Miles Buck sports a new cutter. The recent snow storms blockaded roads somewhat, but the snow-plowing gang soon made it passable. We ate a number of our sporting attended the Napanee ice races Wednesday and Thursday.
Mr. A. C. Miller spent last Sunday in Ainslee.
Fox hunting seems to be the order of the day, a number of the sports have come to grief lately.

STRATHCONA.
(For last week.)
Charlie Pybus, after a long illness of cold fever, was taken to Kingston hospital to have an operation performed. After careful examination a few days treatment it was found could recover without it, for which was very thankful. He is at home progressing nicely.
Mrs. Byron Rose will give an "at home" at her residence, January 29th. are invited to attend. There will be reception at the Parsonage, Selby, Wednesday evening, for Rev. and Mrs. Dell. The congregation of St. Paul's church are invited to attend.
Mrs. Brushingham, of Watertown, is visiting friends and relatives.
Mrs. McCoy is in poor health.
Miss Lena Files and Hugh Kelly married on the 14th inst.
Mr. Andrew Ramsay will build a barn in the spring. The material is on ground.
Game of hockey was played here today afternoon between the junior of Newburgh and the Strathcona. Newburgh was beaten 3 to 1.
Mr. John Granger is agent for a fine variety of grain and vegetable seed. as made quite a number of sales. is a matter that farmers should do to moe closely.
Miss Gillmore, of Tamworth, is the sister of her cousin, Mr. John W. ter. The cement and paper mill is running full time, notwithstanding the scarcity of fuel.
Misses Lasher entertained a number of friends Friday evening.

**Children Cry for
ASTORIA.**

"FOR ALL CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS"

Pe-ru-na is Most Excellent," Writes Congressman John L. Sheppard.



CONGRESSMAN JOHN L. SHEPPARD.
Congressman John L. Sheppard, Member of Congress from Texas, writes:
Gentlemen:—"I have used Peruna in my family and find it a most excellent remedy for all catarrhal complaints."—Congressman John L. Sheppard.

THERE are two things that the whole medical profession agree about concerning catarrh. The first is that catarrh is the most prevalent and omnipresent disease to which the people in the United States are subject. All classes of people have it. Those who stay in doors much and those who go outdoors much. Working classes have it and sedentary classes have it.
The doctor finds catarrh to be his constant and ever-present foe. It complicates nearly every disease he is called upon to treat.
The second thing about catarrh on which all doctors agree, is that it is difficult to cure it. Local remedies may give relief but they fail to cure permanently. Sprays or enemas amount to

little or nothing except to give temporary relief.
Catarrh is frequently located in internal organs which cannot be reached by any sort of local treatment. All this is known by every physician.
To devise some systematic internal remedy which would reach catarrh at its source, to eradicate it permanently from the system—this has been the desire of the medical profession for a long time. Forty years ago Dr. Hartman confronted this problem. He believed then that he had solved it. He still believes he has solved it. He cures thousands of people annually. During all these years Peruna has been the remedy for catarrh, the best relief.

TAMWORTH
Tamworth is very staid at present. Everything still, with the exception of a few who keep the ball rolling.
Mr. James Saul has teams employed drawing wood from Erinsville that he purchased from Mr. Mahony, Commercial Hotel Proprietor.
The social held in St. Patrick's Hall, Erinsville, on Monday night, was a grand success, over one hundred and fifty tickets were sold. The music was supplied by the string band.

FLORIDA.
Deseronto Junction on Tuesday night. Miss O'Riley, Warkworth, is visiting at James Brickey's. The remains of Patrick Brennan, who died in the House of Providence, Kingston, were taken to Read for interment.
L. L. Gallagher passed through here this week looking after his milk route. He met with success on every side.
B. Redden is preparing to build a house in the spring.

afterwards manufactured expressly for him in large quantities. This remedy, Peruna, is now to be found in every drug store and nearly every home in the land. It is the only reliable internal remedy ever devised to cure any case of catarrh, however long the case may have been standing.

A Case of Nasal Catarrh of Five Years' Standing Cured by Pe-ru-na.
Hon. Rudolph M. Patterson, a well-known lawyer, of Chicago, Ill., writes:
"I have been a sufferer from nasal catarrh for the past five years and at the earnest solicitation of a friend I tried Peruna and am glad to say it has afforded a complete cure. It is with pleasure I recommend it to others."—Rudolph M. Patterson.

A course of Peruna never fails to bring relief. There is no other remedy like Peruna. Its cures are prompt and permanent.

Mr. Camillus Senne, 227 West 120th street, New York, writes:

"I have fully recovered from my catarrhal troubles. I suffered for three years with catarrh of the head, nose and throat. I tried all kinds of medicine without relief, but at last I have been cured by the wonderful remedy called Peruna.



"I read of Peruna in your almanac, and wrote you for advice, which I followed. After taking one and one-half bottles of Peruna I am entirely cured, and can recommend Peruna to anyone as the best and surest remedy for any catarrhal troubles."—Camillus Senne.

Hearing Lost by Catarrh—Restored by Peruna.

Mr. William Bauer, Burton, Texas, a Ginner and Miller, writes:
"Some years ago I lost the hearing in my left ear, and upon examination by a specialist, catarrh was decided to be the cause. I took a course of treatment and regained my hearing for a time but I soon lost it completely. I commenced to take Peruna according to directions and have taken eight bottles in all, and my hearing is completely restored, and I shall sing the praises of Peruna whenever an opportunity occurs."—Wm. Bauer.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanatorium, Columbus, O.

STRATHCONA.
The cold has been twenty-seven below zero here. A few frost bitten ears and noses have been reported.
Sidney Grant was struck by a rig and quite severely bruised. Being very deaf he did not hear and the occupants of the sleigh did not notice him in time to avert the accident.
There was an assembly in the Orange Hall Tuesday evening.
A reception was given the Rev. Dowdell at the rectory last Wednesday

Address Dr. Hartman, President of
The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Strengthens and tones the stomach and
the whole digestive system.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Sultan Abdul Hamid II. appears to be falling upon evil days. Disorder reigns from one extremity of his dominions to the other. In Europe he has the Macedonian problem and the Dardanelles question, both calling for early settlement. In eastern Asia Minor the Kurds are at their old work among the Christians; the Arabs of the lower Euphrates and the Sheikh of Koweit cause him trouble with the British, and the British keep encroaching on his frontier in Southern Arabia from Aden. Serious as these perplexities are for their effect on his authority and purse, they are of relatively little moment compared with the danger that menaces his position as Khalif of Islam, the supreme head of the Mussulman world. Unless his efforts to avert it are successful he may within a very brief period find his authority passing to another. The tenure of the Khalifate may at any moment return from Constantinople to Cairo, whence it came originally. By virtue of his office the Khalif is charged with the guardianship of the roads to the Holy Places of Mecca and Medina, and failure to keep them open for twelve consecutive months involves forfeiture of the headship of Islam. It would then devolve upon the Grand Chief of Mecca to proclaim another in his place; and the succession, it is generally understood, would fall upon Abbas Hilmi, the present Khedive of Egypt.

Already the obstacles that are being raised to the performance of the Haj by pilgrims from distant countries are injuring the Sultan in the eyes of true believers, and it is reported that communications are passing between the different Mussulman communities of the world with the view to the assembling of a Pan-Islamic conference, at which the relations of the faithful will be considered. To the British and French Governments this conference, if it takes place, will be of especial interest. The former has some 70,000,000 Mohammedans among its Indian subjects, and about 25,000,000 in its African territories; while the Mussulmans under the French flag may be estimated at about 30,000,000. These Mussulmans not under the political authority of the Sultan have had but little intercourse with each other except through the pilgrimage, but the increasing intelligence among them seems to have developed a desire for more intimate relations and a common understanding. Simultaneously with manifestations of this desire, there has arisen a greater stringency in the international quarantine regulations connected with the pilgrimage, on account of the unsanitary conditions prevalent at Mecca. In consequence, the British Indian Government has notified the India Mussulmans that the next season's pilgrimage may not take place, while the Egyptian authorities have issued notices to their people and the French have warned the Mussulmans of Tunis to the same effect.

Gen. Skobelev: "The battle is unavoidable between German and Slav; it will be long, bloody, and terrible, but the Slav will triumph." A pamphlet called "Russland am Scheidewege," Berlin, 1888, said: "Between Germany and Russia there exist not differences on isolated questions of policy but deep seated, ineffaceable contrasts of race and culture which irresistibly press towards an open conflict."

Why did Bismarck thwart Russia's Turkish dreams? The answer is found in a word, Pan-Slavism. Suppose that European Turkey passed under Russian control. The next step would be the absorption of those parts of Austria-Hungary which are predominantly Slavic. There are many such parts. The total population of Austria-Hungary is 47,000,000. The Magyars (Hungarians) number 8,000,000; the Germans 11,500,000; the Slavs, 22,000,000. The first Pan-Slavic congress was held in Prague, Bohemia, in 1848. Since that time the Pan-Slavic agitation has been continuous. Now Pan-Slavism differs only fictitiously from Russification. Give Russia Constantinople. The road from Constantinople leads to Prague. Think of the circle around Berlin formed by St. Petersburg, Warsaw, and Prague! "Quidam" may be in full possession of his senses when he concludes that the Teuton can hardly afford to regard Pan-Slavism as merely the accomplishment of a beautiful ethnological ideal. Meanwhile Russia seems to be determined not to be found unprepared for any emergency. Two-thirds of the Russian European army is massed in Warsaw, Vilna, and Kiev, within a few miles of the German frontier. The Teuton and the Slav are where they can easily get at each other.

A despatch from London relates that an American missionary, Mr. Simpson, his wife and three English women, had an unpleasantly exciting experience in Fez, Morocco, recently. When the missionaries arrived at that city from Mequinez Moorish fanatics surrounded them, exclaiming: "We thought they were sending the accursed dogs from us, but they are coming back. Later a body of armed mountaineers met the women and went through the melodramatic performance of cursing them in chorus. These incidents point to a phase of the Moorish rebellion which gives it the widest possible interest. When Sir Charles Evan-Smith was sent to Morocco in 1891 for the purpose of bringing about a revision of the customs tariff he gave up this project of commercial reform because to quote the Westminster Gazette, he was afraid that the religious fanaticism of the people would be invoked against him and that the cry would be raised that the interests of Islam were being sacrificed to the requirements of an abhorred civilization." This fanaticism, according to his own testimony, is unconquerable in its determination to oppose Christians and their designs in every

HOUSEHOLD.

FOOD VALUE OF APPLES.

Ever since the interesting episode in the Garden of Eden the apple has been one of the most tempting of fruits. Indeed, if there were no other result from the first eating of it than the knowledge of its deliciousness, and the pleasure that the descendants of the "first lady" have enjoyed in eating apples since, her action might be counted a blessing rather than a curse. At least, if we are, as a race, losers by that first eating, we have the apple as a compensation, and that is a great blessing, certainly.

The food value of the apple is very great. It contains carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, sugar and a valuable laxative acid. The ratio of sugar to acid varies greatly in the different varieties. They are rich in vegetable jelly and are adapted to endless uses of the cuisine, beside affording a delicious dessert fruit.

Dessert apples are richer in sugar than cooking apples, and are more easily digested, hence the only ones that may be given to children to eat raw. Only the thinnest peeling should be taken from the apple, as the richest and most fragrant part is next the skin.

The good things that may be made of apples are too numerous to enumerate, but we may consider a few of the most popular and easily prepared dishes that are formed with apples as a basis.

Apple Sponge.—Four large, firm pippins or greenings grated into a bowl and covered with one-half cup of powdered sugar—scatter the sugar as you grate the apple to prevent discoloring. Beat the whites of two eggs until they are frothy, but not too stiff. Add to the apples and sugar, continue to beat until the whole is so stiff that the bowl may be inverted without dropping the mixture. Place in a deep glass dish slice of not too fresh sponge cake or lady fingers, pour over this the beaten sponge and scatter over the top a few broken almonds. Serve very cold.

Apple Snow.—Take six or eight tart apples, pare, core and slice. Stew till tender, then press through a colander, sweeten to taste and pour into a deep glass dish. Set the dish in the refrigerator or in a cold room to get perfectly cool. Make a soft custard with a pint of new milk, the yolks of three eggs and sugar to sweeten to taste. Flavor with lemon or orange and when cold pour over the apples. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff with three tablespoons of powdered sugar and pile lightly over the custard.

Steamed Apple Pudding.—Into three half-pints of flour rub two ounces of butter and two teaspoons of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Add enough milk to make dough as stiff as cream of tartar biscuits. Pare, core and slice one quart of sour apples, lay in pudding dish, add nutmeg and cinnamon to taste, cover with the crust. Steam until done, but not done enough to become sodden. Serve with lemon sauce.

Apple Custard Pie.—Pare, core and slice a pint of tart apples, stew and press through a colander, add three eggs well beaten and a tablespoon of butter, melted, half a cup of rich, sweet milk, and extract of nutmeg or lemon to taste. Line a deep pie tin with paste, fill with the apple mixture and bake half an hour.

there are several little ones to after. There are other women as strong and healthy, and seem to work just as hard yet do not accomplish half as much. reason for this is lack of system management. A general plan the week's work is a great help, though there are times when the expected happens, and it is impossible to carry out the programme. house may be put in order Monday preparations made to reduce work of cooking the meals the day, the dirty clothes sorted, the white ones put in the water to soak. Wash Tuesday and iron Wednesday. As the garments are ironed notice those that need mending, lay them in a pile by themselves mend them when you have the opportunity. The sewing may be Thursday, sweeping and washing windows Friday, mopping and paring the Sunday dinner, Saturday.

A good soap for cleaning work and washing clothes is a labor saver, and is easily prepared. Shave three or four bars of good soap fine, put it in a kettle and cover with boiling water. When the soap has melted, add half a pound of powdered borax and stir it end to mix thoroughly. Take it from the fire and stir in half a cupful of coal oil. Heat the water, pour enough of the soap jelly in to make strong suds, and wash the clothes in it. There is nothing better for cleansing garments than borax. It does not injure them as lye, soda and sal soda do.

Avail yourself of the labor-saving devices which save so much time well as muscle. A good washing machine, rubber wringer, self-wringing mop, carpet-sweeper, raisin sifter, meat chopper and dozens of other things that might be mentioned well worth all they cost to any household.

C. P. R. IN UNITED STATES.

Seek Permission to Run in Washington State.

A despatch from Montreal says: obtain for the Canadian Pacific I way the necessary rights to construct a number of branch lines down through the State of Washington is understood to be the object of the present visit of Thomas Shaughnessy to the American capital. The trip was undertaken at the end of a series of interviews with Mr. R. Marpole, general superintendent of the Pacific Division, who has had charge of the preparation of the plans for the branches that will be built, in order that the Canadian Pacific may secure a share of the rapidly increasing wheat and lumber trade. The action of the Canadian company in thus entering into American territory is the outcome of the alliance between Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern Railway, whereby it decided to waive the rights of priority that had been respected by both companies for some time past, by which the Great Northern was not to enter Canadian territory nor the Canadian Pacific Railway American territory. By the waiving of the rights of territory the Great Northern has already established lines to tap the Canadian Pacific at Fernie, Grand Forks, Revelstoke, Nelson, in British Columbia and Creston and Lethbridge, in the Northwest Territories. The plan prepared by Mr. Marpole, and which plans Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is present particularly anxious to have approved by the United States Government, will give the company entrances into the State of Washington, one into the wheat territory on the east side, and one into the lumber districts on the west side.

ing. Simultaneously with manifestations of this desire, there has arisen a greater stringency in the international quarantine regulations connected with the pilgrimage, on account of the unsanitary conditions prevalent at Mecca. In consequence, the British Indian Government has notified the India Mussalman that the next season's pilgrimage may not take place, while the Egyptian authorities have issued notices to their people and the French have warned the Mussalman of Tunis to the same effect.

The appeals of the Sultan to the followers of Islam everywhere to subscribe to the building of the railway from Damascus to Mecca appear to have fallen flat, and not one-fifth of the road has been completed to date. Long before it can be carried through, the powers interested may have brought about conditions involving the Sultan's deprivation of his religious supremacy, and with it would disappear many, if not all, the difficulties which Europe meets in dealing with him. The Mussulmans owing allegiance to Russia number over 12,000,000, but they are divided between the Shi'ahs, who look to the Shah of Persia, and the Sunnis, who turn to Constantinople. The political effect of the Russian Mussulmans would therefore be minimized, but, as regards the Sunnis, the transfer of the Khalifate from Constantinople to Cairo would be disadvantageous for Russia. There are rumors of an understanding between the Sultan, the Shah and the Amir of Afghanistan. The fact, however, that the Eastern heads of the Shi'ah and Sunni sections of Mohammedanism have been brought together is not without political importance, and may have had its influence in the action of the British and French Governments in India, Egypt and Tunis.

The phrase "Saxon versus Slav" had an alliterative force which always impressed the reader. One is sorry to have to give it up in favor of "Teuton versus Slav." Yet that is what one will have to do if "Quidam" is right. "Quidam" claims in this month's Contemporary Review that the great European conflict which has been "looming on the horizon" and sometimes even "looming imminent on the horizon" for the last fifteen years will be a conflict not between Russia and England but between Russia and Germany. It will be "a life and death struggle" which will prove unparalleled in the world's history for its magnitude and for its far-reaching consequences. During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 Russia refrained from intervention and supposed that it would thereby earn Bismarck's gratitude. A decade later Bismarck displayed an excessively queer kind of gratitude by helping to block Russia's progress toward Constantinople. From that time on, says "Quidam," both the Russian and German Governments have understood that their respective interests were irreconcilable.

sent to Morocco in 1891 for the purpose of bringing about a revision of the customs tariff he gave up this project of commercial reform because to quote the Westminster Gazette, he was "afraid that the religious fanaticism of the people would be invoked against him and that the cry would be raised that the interests of Islam were being sacrificed to the requirements of 'an abhorred civilization.'" This fanaticism, according to his own testimony, is unconquerable in its determination to oppose Christians and their designs in every form, under every circumstance, and at every time, and to concede nothing whatever save to the dictates of fear, to threats, or to force.

The frenzy may break out at any moment and seek the gratification of rebellion or murder. As an example of its workings the case of Mr. Cooper, the representative of the North African mission in Fez, is cited. He was attacked and fatally wounded by a "holy man" who came to the city with the avowed intention of killing the first Christian whom he happened to meet. The Sultan had his assailant dragged from the refuge of a saint's tomb and bastinadoed immediately after the commission of the crime, and then had him executed upon the announcement of Mr. Cooper's death. This satisfied the foreigners, but was gull and wormwood to the natives. Whether it was indicative of any set programme of reform is doubted, and accounts of the character and conduct of the Sultan vary considerably. His civilizing influence is ridiculed in some quarters as a merely frivolous interest in new European inventions. At the same time it is highly probable that even such a mild form of radicalism would arouse the jealous distrust of his subjects, and it is clear that their religious bigotry would be deeply stirred by such a policy as he pursued in the Cooper case.

MISERABLE SURVIVORS

Fittable Condition of the People of Andijan.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The latest advices from Andijan, Russian Turkestan, which was partly destroyed by earthquakes in December last, say the exodus from that city continues. Not a single lawyer, banker, druggist, or shopkeeper remains in the city, and the few necessities on which the miserable survivors of the population subsist are brought by hawkers from different towns. The suffering from cold is intense, and failing the speedy erection of suitable shelters, many more people must die as a result of the recent disasters.

ANOTHER NEW COMET.

Now Moving Slowly in a North-easterly Direction.

A despatch from Paris says: Another comet has been discovered by Prof. Giacobini, of the Nice Observatory. Like the one he discovered at the end of 1902, the new comet is a telescopic comet, but is of the tenth magnitude instead of twelfth. It is now moving slowly through the constellation Pisces, in a northeasterly direction.

dough as stiff as cream of tartar biscuits. Pare, core and slice one quart of sour apples, lay in pudding dish, add nutmeg and cinnamon to taste, cover with the crust. Steam until done, but not done enough to become sodden. Serve with lemon sauce.

Apple Custard Pie. — Pare, core and slice a pint of tart apples, stew and press through a colander, add three eggs well beaten and a tablespoon of butter, melted, half a cup of rich, sweet milk, and extract of nutmeg or lemon to taste. Line a deep pie tin with paste, fill with the apple mixture and bake half an hour.

Baked Apple Pudding. — Pare, core and quarter apples. Arrange in a pudding dish in layers, with alternate layers of stale bread that has been soaked in water. Let the top layer be of bread crumbs moistened with melted butter. This should be a thick layer and pressed down tightly with a spoon. Scatter salt lightly through the mixture as it is being arranged, and sprinkle sugar over the top to brown and flavor.

CLEANING CLOTH.

Dark cloth of any kind, if it is pure wool, can be easily cleaned. Professional dyers and cleaners do not attempt to clean cloth which is mixed with cotton, wool, or any other textile. Experienced manufacturers dislike to use mixtures even of silk and wool, because they are less durable and less satisfactory, as a rule, than goods of pure wool or pure silk.

To clean cloth dresses rip them, if possible. Men's cloth clothes can be much more easily cleaned without ripping than woman's gowns.

Whether the garment is ripped or not, begin by shaking and brushing all the dust you can from it. After this, examine it for grease spots. Remove these with gasoline. If they are obstinate, heat them and try washing out the grease with a solution of soap bark and lukewarm water. Use a stiff brush to scrub the goods on both sides. When it is dry, use gasoline again. In time the most obstinate grease stain will come out. When the grease stains are gone clean the garment for dust. Go over every portion of it on the right side with a brush dipped in a solution of soap bark. Rinse off this soap with clear cold or lukewarm water, taking care, if the garment is not ripped, to absorb the rinsing water, as fast as it is applied. By this means the soap bark can be rinsed out. Let the garments dry a little, then iron them dry. Ammonia may be used diluted with water to help rinse out soap bark. It dries more rapidly than clear water. Silk garments that will not wash are difficult to clean. A mixture of half alcohol and half water applied with a stiff brush or a firm white cotton cloth does better work than anything else we know. Ribbons may be very successfully cleaned in this way, after first removing any grease stains with gasoline. After using alcohol and water, absorb all the moisture you can with a linen cloth, lay them on a linen cloth and lay a linen cloth over them and a heavy cotton one over that, and press them nearly dry. Now press them perfectly smooth with a thin cotton cloth over them, and let them hang in a warm room on a line until they are perfectly dry. Linen absorbs water more easily and is better than cotton to lay under and over silk when it is pressed.

TO MAKE WORK EASIER.

Some housekeepers have the faculty of getting through with an immense amount of work every week; the largest washing is done with an ease that is surprising, her house is kept clean and neat, even when

nor the Canadian Pacific Railway American territory. By the ing of the rights of territory Great Northern has already lished lines to tap the Canadian cific at Fernie, Grand Forks, land, Nelson, in British Columbia and Crestow and Lethbridge, in Northwest Territories. The prepared by Mr. Marpole, and plans Sir Thomas Shaughnessy present particularly anxious to approved by the United States ernment, will give the company entrances into the State of Was ton, one into the wheat territo the east side, and one into the ber districts on the west side.

MORE TICKET-OF-LEAVE

Those Released From Canadian Penitentiaries.

A despatch from Ottawa says: One hundred and fifty seven persons were released in the year o ticket-of-leave from Canadian itentiaries, more than in any vious year since the system into force. In 1901 the number 122. The operation of this upon the conduct and industry the convicts continues to be satisfactory. There are at p 44 convicts serving life senter 22 are in for sentences of fro to 30 years; 27 for sentences from 15 to 18 years, and the ance for shorter terms. The av daily population of the Can penitentiaries, according to the tice Department report, issued day, is 1,294 or less than i been since 1894. The number leased in the year was 419, of 371 got out by the expiry of sentences, as against 324 in the before. This, with the more sive application of the Parole accounts for the decrease i prison population. There were pardons, 14 deaths and one esca the year.

HANGMAN SHOT.

Assistant's Ingenious Scheme Get Promotion.

A despatch from Madrid says: workman named Julian Martin, deemed to be hanged at Segovi assassination recently, when m ing the scaffold, drew a pisto shot the hangman. He did not cape, however, for the hangman sistant carried out the exec The possession of the pistol b man about to suffer the death. alty was so unusual that the thorties started an investigi Suspicion pointed to the hang assistant, and it was ascert that he had supplied the conde man with the weapon, in order his superior might be killed, at himself installed in the lucr office. Such drastic measures t ain the position of hangman, not surprising, for the positio one greatly coveted, as it pay 000 pesetas salary, a large an of money in Spain. An idea c way the post is coveted may b tained from the fact that re there were 227 applicants fo vacancy in the Province of Se the applicants including severa vocates and physicians.

IRON FOR UNITED STATES

Big Demand for Tonnage : British Ports.

A despatch from Liverpool: There is a good demand here for nage to carry pig-iron from Miborough and Hartlepool to United States. The chartering coal tonnage on the Tyne and C and at Welsh ports continues.

are several little ones to look
There are other women just
rong and healthy, and who
to work just as hard yet they
accomplish half as much. One
n for this is lack of system and
gement. A general plan for
eck's work is a great help, al-
h there are times when the un-
ted happens, and it is impos-
carry out the programme. The
may be put in order Monday,
rations made to reduce the
of cooking the meals the next
the dirty clothes sorted, and
hite ones put in the water. To
Wash Tuesday and Iron Wed-
y. As the garments are ironed,
y those that need mending, and
hem in a pile by themselves and
them when you have the op-
nity. The sewing may be done
day, sweeping and washing
s Friday, mopping and pre-
g the Sunday dinner, Savur-
ood soap for cleaning wood-
and washing clothes is a great
saver, and is easily prepared.
s three or four bars of good
sine, put it in a kettle and cov-
th boiling water. When the
has melted, add half a pound
vered borax and stir it enough
ix thoroughly. Take it from
e and stir in half a cupful of
oil. Heat the water, pour
of the soap jelly in to make a
g suds, and wash the clothes in
There is nothing better for
ing garments than borax and
s not injure them as lye, ara-
and sal soda do.
If yourself of the labor-saving
s which save so much time as
as muscle. A good washing
ne, rubber wringer, self-wring-
op, carpet-sweeper, raisin scod-
at chopper and dozens of other
s that might be mentioned are
worth all they cost to any busy
keeper.

P. R. IN UNITED STATES.

Permission to Run Into
Washington State.
Despatch from Montreal says: To
a for the Canadian Pacific Rail-
the necessary rights to con-
a number of branch lines
through the State of Wash-
a is understood to be the ob-
of the present visit of Sir
as Shaughnessy to the Ameri-
capital. The trip was under-
at the end of a series of inter-
with Mr. R. Marpole, general
ntendent of the Pacific Divi-
who has had charge of the pre-
on of the plans for the new
nes that will be built, in order
the Canadian Pacific may secure
re of the rapidly increasing
and lumber trade. The action
Canadian company in thus go-
to American territory is the
me of the alliance between the
ian Pacific and the Great
ern Railway, whereby it was
d to waive the rights of ter-
that had been respected by
companies for some time past,
by which the Great Northern
ot to enter Canadian territory
the Canadian Pacific Railway
can territory. By the waive-
the rights of territory the
Northern has already estab-
lines to tap the Canadian Pat
Ferne, Grand Forks, Ross-
Nelson, in British Columbia,
restow and Lethbridge, in the
west Territories. The plans
ed by Mr. Marpole, and which
Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is at
t particularly anxious to have
ved by the United States Govt-
nt, will give the company two
ces into the State of Washing-
ne into the wheat territory on
st side, and one into the lum-
stricts on the west side.

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Jan. 27. — Wheat — The market is firm, the demand both for export and home milling being good. No. 2 red and white are quoted at 70c bid middle freights and 70½c to 71c asked, according to location. Goose wheat is dull at 66c for No. 2 east. Spring is firm at 71c for No. 1 and 70c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is firmer at 84c for No. 1 hard and 83c for No. 1 northern grinding Port Huron and Owen Sound, and 6c more grinding in transit. No. 1 hard is quoted at 87½c to 88c and No. 1 northern 86c to 86½c all rail North Bay.

Flour — There is a better demand for export and the market is firm. Cars at 90 per cent. winter wheat patents sold to-day at \$2.70 in buyers' bags middle freights. Choice bran's are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady to firm at \$1.35 for cars of Hungarian patents and \$3.95 to \$4.05 for strong buyers', bags included, on the track Toronto.

Milled — Is firm at \$16.50 to \$17 for cars of shorts and \$15 for bran in bulk east or middle freights. Manitoba milled is firm at \$19 to \$20 for cars of shorts and \$17 to \$18 for bran, sacks, included, Toronto freights.

Barley — There is a good demand for No. 3 extra and it is firm at 46½c east or middle freights, and No. 3 is quoted at 43c east or middle freights.

Buckwheat — Is dull at 49c for No. 2 east or middle freights.
Rye — Is steady at 49c to 50c for No. 2 east or middle freights.

Corn — Is easier at 44½c to 45c for Canada yellow west. American is ½c lower at 52c for new No. 3 yellow and 51c for new No. 3 mixed in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oats — Are steady at 33c for No. 1 white east and 32c for No. 2 white middle freights.

Oatmeal — Is steady at \$4 for cars of bags and \$4.15 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas — Are steady at 78c for No. 2 export east and 72c middle freights and choice milling are quoted at 75c east and 74c middle freights.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter — Market conditions continue unchanged. The percentage of feely tasting butter is still large; the demand for the better grades continues fair. Quotations are unchanged.

Creamery print ... 23c to 24c
do solids, new ... 22c to 23c
do old ... 20c to 21c

Dairy tubs and pails,
choice ... 16c to 17c
do medium ... 14c to 15c
do common ... 13c to 14c
do pound rolls ... 17c to 18c
do large rolls ... 16c to 17c

Cheese — There is a limited movement in cheese. The demand for the better grades is the best. Prices are steady at 13c for large and 13½c for twins.

Eggs — The market is dull and somewhat weak. New-laid in case lots are quoted at 20c to 22c per dozen; strictly new-laid in small lots might bring a few cents more, 15c 16c is quoted for fresh gathered, 16c to 17c for cold storage, 9c to 10c for splits, 11c to 12c for seconds, 16c to 17c for picked limed stock and 15c for smaller limed eggs.

Potatoes — Prices are firm, with a continuous scarcity in the best grades. Cars on the track here are

Butchers', picked...	4.10	4.40
do good to choice.....	3.30	4.35
do fair to medium.....	3.00	3.55
do rough to common.....	2.00	2.70
Bulls, export, heavy.....	4.20	4.60
do light.....	3.75	4.15
do stock.....	1.75	2.00
Feeders, short-keep.....	4.25	4.50
do medium.....	3.75	4.25
do light.....	3.25	3.75
Stockers, choice.....	2.75	3.25
do common.....	2.25	2.75
Milch cows, each.....	35.00	57.00
Export ewes, cwt.....	3.50	3.75
Bucks, per cwt.....	2.50	3.00
Culls, each.....	2.00	3.00
Lambs.....	4.25	5.15
Calves, each.....	2.00	10.00
Hogs, select, per cwt.....	6.00	0.00
do fat, per cwt.....	5.50	5.65
do stores, per cwt.....	5.50	0.00
do sows, per cwt.....	4.40	4.87½
do stags.....	1.87½	2.38½

DRESSED HOGS.

The movement in dressed hogs continues rather slow. Offerings are plentiful enough, but buyers have plenty of stock on hand, and will not give the prices asked, \$7.80 to \$7.90 asked and \$7.75 is bid for car lots of select weights on the track here.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Jan. 27. — Wheat—Spring — No. 1 hard, 79c; No. 1 northern, 77c; winter, no offerings. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 54c; No. 3 yellow, 53½c; No. 4 corn, 52½c to 52¾c; No. 3 corn, 52½c to 52c on track. Oats — No. 2 white, 42c; No. 3 white, 41c; No. 4 white, 40c; No. 3 mixed, 40c, through billed.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London, Jan. 27. — Mark Lane Miller Market. Wheat, foreign, firm and English steady. Corn — American and Danubian, firm. Flour — American firm and rather dearer; English firm.

Antwerp, Jan. 27. — Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red winter, 16½ pfg.

Paris, Jan. 27. — Wheat, tone firm; January, 22½ 60c; May and August, 23½ 5c. Flour—Tone firm; January, 29½ 70c; May and August, 30½ 25c. French country markets firm at an advance of 51 centimes. Weather in France — Partly cloudy.

THE TIDE TURNING.

British Emigration to Canada Increasing.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The official returns of the British Board of Trade place the number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom during the last calendar year at 387,116. This is an increase of 31,541 over the previous twelve months. Emigration to Canada increased in far greater proportion than to the United States. The increase to the States was 37,200, the total being 232,141, while the increase to Canada was 24,815 out of a total of 67,713. Emigrants of British origin to the States were 108,501, an increase of only 4,306, while the number of British emigrants to Canada was 26,407, an increase of 10,650. Emigration to Cape of Good Hope and Natal showed a gain of 23,348.

TO ENSURE VIGILANCE.

New Office of Superintendent of Telegraphs.

A despatch from Montreal says: It is reported that the Grand Trunk have decided to create a new position of superintendent of telegraphs for the system, and that it will be filled by Mr. W. W. Ashald, who has just retired from the position of trainmaster for the fourth and fifth divisions of the system. It is understood that the new position has been created by the company with

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Plans have been drawn up for a new G. T. R. station at Woodstock. The Hamilton policemen's pay has been increased 20 cents a day all round.

Hamilton is considering the advisability of licensing the sale of cigars.

The union label will be placed on all clothing worn by the Hamilton police.

Ingersoll is considering the question of the erection of a new municipal building.

Kingston policemen are complaining against having to do duty in cold weather in light uniforms.

Winnipeg issued 849 building permits in 1902, which with alterations and improvements represented \$2,365,325.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company will proceed with the erection of a steel rail mill at Sydney, C. B., with a capacity of 400 tons per day. It will be ready for operation by May 1.

The secretary of the South African Memorial Fund has sent out from Ottawa circulars calling for increased subscriptions for the proposed monument which it is intended to have made in the country of Canadian granite or marble.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held in Hamilton, on Tuesday for the organization of a regiment of kilties, when it was decided to send a deputation to Ottawa to interview the Minister of Militia and ask for a grant of \$10,000.

Rosslard, B. C., is an up-to-date town. Out there the ladies find time both for hockey and ping pong. The latest in hockey is a ladies' hockey club, and the latest in ping pong is a tournament to be given next month for the benefit of the public reading room.

Owing to the presence in the statute of one word, which it is claimed is the result of a printer's error, and was never intended to be placed there, the Dominion Coal Company are being forced by the Municipal Council of Cape Breton to pay \$5,000 taxes, which the company claims it should never have been held liable for.

FOREIGN.

There are 2,007 incorporated building societies in England and Wales, comprising 487,235 members.

Over one hundred deaths from bubonic plague occurred at Mazatlan, Mexico, since January 1.

Cholera still exists in parts of Palestine, but has not been so virulent since the fall of copious rains.

Passengers are now booked daily from London to Pekin, via the Siberian Railway, in comfortable trains.

A remarkable tortoise has arrived at Tring Park, the seat of Lord Rothschild. It is acknowledged to be at least 400 years old.

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The Clyde Steamship Owners' Association have protested against American shipping being allowed to continue enjoying the rights of the British flag.

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not to enter Canadian territory the Canadian Pacific Railway territory. By the waiver of the rights of territory the Northern has already established lines to tap the Canadian Pacific, Fernie, Grand Forks, Ross, Nelson, in British Columbia, Crestow and Lethbridge, in the west Territories. The plans are by Mr. Marpole, and which Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is at not particularly anxious to have owned by the United States Government, will give the company two lines into the State of Washington into the wheat territory on east side, and one into the lumber districts on the west side.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN.

Released From Canadian Penitentiaries.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A hundred and fifty seven prisoners were released in the year on the ticket-of-leave from Canadian penitentiaries, more than in any previous year since the system came into force. In 1901 the number was 120. The operation of this Act in the conduct and industry of convicts continues to be most satisfactory. There are at present 1,294 in sentences of from 20 years; 27 for sentences of 15 to 18 years, and the balance for shorter terms. The average population of the Canadian penitentiaries, according to the Justice Department report, issued to-day is 1,294 or less than it has since 1894. The number released in the year was 419, of whom 324 in the year by the expiry of their sentences, as against 324 in the year before. This, with the more extensive application of the Parole Act, accounts for the decrease in the population. There were 43 deaths, 14 deaths and one escape in the year.

HANGMAN SHOT.

Hangman's Ingenious Scheme to Get Promotion.

A despatch from Madrid says:—A man named Julian Martin, condemned to be hanged at Segovia for assassination recently, when mounted on the scaffold, drew a pistol and shot the hangman. He did not escape, however, for the hangman's assistant carried out the execution. In possession of the pistol by a man about to suffer the death penalty was so unusual that the authorities started an investigation. The hangman's assistant pointed to the hangman's assistant, and it was ascertained he had supplied the condemned with the weapon, in order that the superior might be killed, and he himself installed in the lucrative position. Such drastic measures to obviate the position of hangman are surprising, for the position is greatly coveted, as it pays 5-pesetas salary, a large amount of money in Spain. An idea of the position is coveted may be obtained from the fact that recently there were 227 applicants for a position in the Province of Seville, applicants including several adjectives and physicians.

IRON FOR UNITED STATES.

Demand for Tonnage From British Ports.

A despatch from Liverpool says:—There is a good demand here for tonnage to carry pig-iron from Middlesbrough and Hartlepool to the United States. The chartering of tonnage on the Tyne and Clyde, at Welsh ports continues.

do large rolls ... 16c to 17c Cheese — There is a limited movement in cheese. The demand for the better grades is the best. Prices are steady at 13c for large and 13½c for twins.

Eggs — The market is dull and somewhat weak. New-laid in case lots are quoted at 20c to 22c per dozen; strictly new-laid in small lots might bring a few cents more; 15c 16c is quoted for fresh gathered, 16c to 17c for cold storage, 9c to 10c for splits, 11c to 12c for seconds, 16c to 17c for picked limed stock and 15c for smaller limed eggs.

Potatoes — Prices are firm, with a continuous scarcity in the best grades. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.12 for Blue-nose stock and \$1.15 to \$1.18 for choice Ontario potatoes. Out of store potatoes are quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.40 by local dealers.

Poultry — Trade is a little dull and not much good stuff is coming forward. The demand for gilt-edge stock is fair, but receipts of this kind are light. Prices are unchanged at 10c to 12c for the best young fresh-killed turkeys and 9c to 10c for old birds, 12c to 12½c for ducks, 7c to 8c for geese, 50c to 70c for the best young chickens and 30c to 50c for others.

Baled Hay — Offerings are still very large, while the demand continues quiet; \$8.50 to \$9 per ton is quoted for car lots of No. 1 timothy on the track here.

Baled Straw — Cars on the track here are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—To-day was an off-day at the Toronto Cattle Market. The receipts in most lines of offerings were light and the general demand was in no way brisk. The run of cattle, too, was a rather poor quality, and some stuff was left over at the close of the market. Good cattle were scarce, while the demand for this grade was light. Medium to poor stock was plentiful enough, and on account of the small demand prices were rather easier. Prices for the better grades remained about steady. The total run was 84 cars, including 1,066 cattle, 1,320 sheep and lambs, 1,822 hogs and 25 calves.

Export Cattle—Very few of this class were on the market, and the demand, on account of lack of shipping space, was very quiet. Prices for the common grades declined as much as 2½c per cwt, while those for the best stock were about steady, with an easier feeling.

Butchers' Cattle—Offerings in this line were not quite so limited, and the demand, although not brisk, was active enough to pretty well clear up the market, with Tuesday's prices about steady. Most of the stock was of poor quality and composed of unfinished cattle, which should have been kept in the stalls for some time longer. This class of cattle brought prices well below quotations.

Feeders and Stockers—Few of these cattle are offering, and the demand is slightly quiet. Prices remain about steady at previous quotations.

Sheep and Lambs—The market was generally dull, with prices for the different lines of stock rather weak. Lambs were dull; prices for the better grades dropped about 10c per cwt, and for the poorer stock about 25c.

Calves—Were steady. Good veals are still in demand.

Hogs—Prices remain unchanged. The receipts to-day were not large, and trade generally was a little dull.

We quote:—
Export cattle, choice
cwt..... \$1.40 \$5.00
do medium..... 3.80 4.40
do cows, per cwt..... 3.40 3.80

650. Emigration to Cape of Good Hope and Natal showed a gain of 23,348.

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NURSED THE POPE.

Old Woman of 101 Years Burned to Death.

A despatch from Rome says. Marianna Moroni, who proudly claimed to have carried the Pope in her arms when he was a baby, has just died in her 101st year. Her death was the result of an accident. She was sitting at her fireside alone, when her clothes ignited. She was unable to call for help, and was terribly burned. The Pope received her in a private audience in October, and they were mutually delighted at seeing and talking with each other. The old woman subsequently said: "He is a fine old man, but he is not so well preserved as I." His Holiness remarked after the interview: "She is frail looking for her years."

EXPLOSION KILLS FIVE.

Twenty or Thirty Injured in Iron Works.

A despatch from London says: A boiler explosion in Tupper's Iron Works, at Bilston, Stafford, on Tuesday afternoon, resulted in the killing of five persons and the injuring of 20 or 30 by steam and pieces of flying metal. The explosion occurred while the shops were crowded with employees. The building was completely wrecked. Several of the injured persons are not expected to live.

YOUTHFUL MURDERER.

An Eleven-year-old Boy Convicted of Manslaughter.

A despatch from New York says:—Pietro Squazza, an eleven and a half year old boy, who has been on trial for manslaughter in the first degree, before Justice Newburger for the killing of three-year-old Ambrose Kerrigan, was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree on Thursday. The maximum penalty was three years. Sentence was deferred.

ATTENTION TO OUR FRUIT.

Favorable Comment From London Journal.

A despatch from London says: Canadian affairs continue to receive prominent attention from the London press. The Pall-Mall Gazette to-day referring to Hon. Sydney Fisher's act to provide proper packing and marking for Canadian fruit says this combined with improved steamship facilities ought to greatly stimulate the demand for those products in the British market.

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Railroad officials say that there will be between 22,000 and 23,000 car loads of oranges shipped from Southern California this year and that the fruit is the best ever grown there.

It is believed that the United States will enter into negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal through their territory, inasmuch as Columbia is asking \$650,000 a year for a century for the use of the Panama Canal strip lease.

The Court of Enquiry at New Zealand into the loss of the British steamship Ellengamite, which was wrecked last November off the Three Kings Islands, found the captain guilty of negligence in driving his vessel at full speed during a fog, and also in omitting to sound his fog whistle. The captain's certificate was suspended for a year.

NEW TEMPERANCE SCHEME.

Crusade Against Practice of Nipping Between Meals.

A despatch from London says:—"Twelve-meal teetotalism" is the object of a crusade which eminent English churchmen, including the Bishop of London, are carrying on in All Souls' church this week. The effort is based upon Andrew Carnegie's advice never to drink between meals. The crusaders say that "so stupendous is the evil of 'nipping' in England that we are content to waive the principle of teetotalism in order to grapple practically with the difficulty. We have secured hundreds of solemn undertakings never to touch intoxicants except at the midday and evening meals."

DIED OF DIPHTHERIA.

Sad Story of a Russian Family at Toronto.

A despatch from Toronto says:—A peculiarly sad case of distress and misfortune has come to the notice of Dr. Sheard, Medical Health Officer. While a family of Russian Poles, named Meister, en route to Canada, were on the ocean, diphtheria broke out in the steerage, and fourteen children, among them two Meister children, succumbed, and were buried at sea. The family arrived at Toronto on January 12, and two more children were taken to the Isolation Hospital suffering from the disease. One died on January 16, and the other on January 20, and now two more are in the hospital severely ill with the malady.

FLOUR UP IN CAPITAL.

Advance of 20 Cents Per Barrel Owing to Wheat Scarcity.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Owing to the scarcity of Manitoba wheat, caused by the scarcity of cars to transport the supply East, a sharp advance is reported in the price of flour. During the past few days dealers here have advanced quotations nearly 20 cents per barrel, but as the receipts locally are fairly liberal, no advance in the price of flour is anticipated.

Red Heart and Black Arrow

A Tale of the Rolling Wave

CHAPTER II.

"Deuce take the luck." That was the phrase which embodied my sentiments as I kicked heels in the outer office of the Flower Steamship Company while the Directors deliberated on my case in the seclusion of the Board-room. I was as certain of "the sack" as man could be.

Directors are fond of letting their jaw-tackle run, so as they are safe for another ten minutes before they have me in for sentence, I may as well spend the interval in overhauling my log of what has thrown me on my beam-ends. My name is Cyril Forrester, at that time thirty years old, five feet ten in my stockings, sound in wind and limb, and holding a master's certificate in the mercantile marine, though never yet in command of a vessel, and under present circumstances never likely to be. The Flower Line of steamships, as every one knows, plies between London and Calcutta, touching at the chief Mediterranean ports; and the little incident that gave those grim old hunkies in the Board-room the chance to get their knives into me occurred on the last voyage out.

It was my watch, and except for the quarter-master, who was steering, I was alone upon the bridge, the captain being at breakfast in the saloon. The weather was thick, with a nasty chopping sea, and the third officer, who shared my charge of the deck, was forward on the forecastle seeing that the out-look man didn't go to sleep. Suddenly my ears were startled by a crunching crash from, as far as I could judge, about two hundred yards off on the port beam, followed by screams and shouts, which told me as plain as words could speak, that two vessels were in collision close at hand. Almost at the same moment, the haze broke a little, and showed me the black hull of a steam collier sinking away to the westward, and a smart, yawl-ripped yacht cut down to the water's edge, and with scarcely a minute to float.

I altered the Dullia's course so as to bring her round to the stinging craft, singing out at the same time to the third officer to clear away a boat. As we neared the yacht I could see that all was confusion on her, and no wonder; her one boat was stove in, and the rascally collier, instead of standing by to help, was already out of sight in the mist. To make matters worse, I caught sight of ladies on the sloping deck, and I knew that unless the yawl floated a few minutes longer, they would be in danger, since our ship came round but slowly on a lashed helm.

I was keeping one eye on the men engaged in lowering the boat, and the other on the yacht, when she plunged forward, then staggered back and went down stern foremost, leaving her people struggling in the sea. Our boat was still at the davit, the freshly-painted gear working stiffly, and I could see that any one who was not a strong swimmer would be swept away and drowned before they could be picked up. It was no time to reckon rules and consequences, and almost before I knew what I was going to do my shoes were kicked off and I had taken a header from the bridge.

day, but during the afternoon, being off duty, I was talking to some of our own passengers on deck, when Captain Peatson passed in conversation with Sir Simon. The latter had been fitted with dry clothes by some passenger, and he appeared to be none the worse for his dip. I cannot say that I took much of a liking for the man. I saw by the furtive way he kept his eyes askance that he had recognized me, and one would have thought that under the circumstances he would have wished to say something civil. But they passed and repassed several times on their promenade, Sir Simon always at that moment finding an object of interest at the other side of the deck, and Captain Peatson too busy with his discussion to notice surroundings.

It was not until the next morning that Aline Challenor appeared on deck, and I formed the acquaintance that was destined to lead to such wonderful things. I can see her now, as she came forward with both hands outstretched, a dainty fairy of a girl, with a clear, fresh complexion and real violet eyes that could be frank without being forward. Her own simple blue serge yachting dress had been dried and put to rights for her, and I should never have recognized in the smart little figure the poor pale, half-drowned creature whom I had held in my arms the day before. As she thanked me in a few words for my help, I thought I had never seen such a pretty girl before, and — there! as the whole of the story hinges on it there is no need for secrecy — I fell head over heels in love with her there and then.

From the beginning our friendship grew rapidly, as it only can on ship-board, and by the time the Dullia's bows were turned eastward through the Straits it had ripened into that later phase of friendship in which, without awkwardness, there can be long silences. Sir Simon's demeanor toward me continued curt and distinct — that of his sister, Mrs. Beauchamp, equally so — but he could not very well forbid his ward to speak to the man who had saved her life, and though it was plain that he viewed our frequent intimacy with cynical dislike, he probably counted on the coming separation at Naples, to put an end to it.

If so, he was out of his reckoning about thirty hours. We were that time distant from our port of call, and I remember as if it were yesterday what a beautiful Mediterranean evening it was, when Aline and I shook off the chrysalis shell of friendship for the golden butterfly of love.

This is no love story — there is sterner work ahead — and I have not space, even if I had the will, to write down here the words in which my sweet girl and I plighted our troth. As the time we should have together was to be so short, we decided to keep our secret till my return from the Eastern voyage, when I should try to secure Sir Simon's consent to a formal engagement.

So we parted, full of hope and mutual trust, in the bright sunshine of Naples Bay, and here I was, on the day after the Dullia's return, waiting for the captain to be sent for the third

been indolent. There were days when he rose with the dawn of the sun and worked without ceasing until it set — days when he found no time for anything but riding round and encouraging the different sets of men to work. Every one knew at last what his object was — that he wanted all finished before his wife came home.

When that was known, the workers grew even more anxious to please him, for there was not one on the estate, man or woman, or child, who was not anxious to please the young countess and who did not love her.

"She will be happy at last," said Sir Raoul to himself as he saw that love for her was gradually but surely influencing the whole of the young earl's life.

Lord Caraven, in the midst of his labors and toils, did not forget to correspond continually with his wife. He wrote to her every week, never telling her what he was doing, but dwelling continually on his passionate love for her, on his intense desire to see her again.

"These are our love-letters, Hil-dred," he wrote once. "This is our courtship. The day on which we meet will be our real wedding day," and she smiled to herself as she read. He was won at last, and no one but herself knew how happy she was to win him.

So the year past away. It was thought advisable for Mrs. Glenvil to return before the English winter began, and the beginning of September was fixed upon as the time for her and the countess's return. The earl prayed his wife to allow him to go to Nice to escort them home, as was at first arranged. She answered "No," that her father would do that. She did not wish to meet him again until she met him at home. Her father would bring her to Court Raven Station; he could meet her there and take her home.

"She is right," said Sir Raoul; "that seems to be more fitting. She is right, as she always is."

So the day came — a bright September day — when all the world seemed changed to the Earl of Caraven. The train was due at the Court Raven Station at three in the afternoon, and the earl was to meet it.

Lord Caraven kept his word. The day was celebrated as a wedding day. Great tents were erected in the park, and all the children and the tenantry were feasted therein to their heart's content. There was nothing but rejoicing and merriment and happiness.

The earl stood by the carriage when the train stopped. There was not much time for greeting them. He clasped his wife's hands between his own, hesitated for a moment, and then kissed her.

"My wife — my darling — welcome home!" he said.

Then he helped her into the carriage and took his seat by her side. He saw her face grow pale with emotion as the ringing cheers of men, women, and children fell upon her ear; and as the carriage drove slowly, more than one rough voice cried: "Heaven bless your ladyship! Welcome home!"

They drove slowly, for the crowd was great. She had seemed especially to belong to the people, this dark-eyed, beautiful woman, who had worked so hard, and they were delighted to have her in their midst again. The earl had not failed to tell them all, both rich and poor, what they owed to her, and rich and poor were there to welcome her. The crowd increased as they drove through the park, and when the carriage stopped at the great entrance it was wonderful to see the throngs of people. The earl stood up to thank them for their kind and spontaneous greeting. Then he took his wife's hand in his, and a beauti-

NEW USE FOR HYPNOTISM

PHYSICIAN URGES IT TEACH CHILDREN.

Frenchman Says That by Its They May Be Made Industrious.

Hypnotic suggestions as a new method of instruction for child is advocated by a French physician Dr. Felix Regnault. He maintains that idle and noisy children may be made industrious and obedient through hypnotism. In the education of abnormal children the use of the method is especially urged.

When commands and persuasions have failed or effect on vicious, but not morbid, then try hypnotism, Regnault suggests. Children who had temper is hereditary, or the result of poor health, need fresh exercise, and hypnotism, according to this authority. Results will have attended his experiments with the method have been convincing, according to reports.

CURE BITING OF THE NAILS

Another French physician, Dr. Gar Berillon, has a method in suggestion which has been tested and proven by fifteen years' experience and cures he has achieved by hypnotism have been lasting. One example will give an idea of his method. Take a child afflicted with the habit of biting his thumbs. He is hypnotized and seated in a chair. The physician takes of his hands and, holding it firm he says to his subject:

"Try to put your hand in your mouth, and bite your nails. I see you cannot do it. The press I put on your hand is an obstacle you cannot overcome. When the sire returns to you you will always have this same sensation, which opposes the movement."

PREVENTS KLEPTOMANIA.

As another example a young kleptomaniac is taken. One observes this mania in degenerate children. They do it automatically and seem to be entirely unconscious of what they should be asked why they did it they probably would not say that they did not know, that it could not help it. Such a child is hypnotized and made to go to a table whereon a piece of money is resting.

"You see this piece of money says the physician. "You wish put it in your pocket."

The child does and the physician continues:

"You are going to put that money back where you got it, and hence you will always do so. If you yield to the temptation you will be ashamed of having stolen and will be eager to return the object its place."

At the end of several of these hypnotic lessons the child, according to the advocates of the hypnotic method, is cured, and forever, of desire to take the money or to steal a article.

HOW PARENTS MAY USE IT.

In these two cases the child were placed in a passive state before the instruction was given. To receive it without resistance without questioning. The suggestions, which awakened their conscience, say the physicians, were received without opposition from the child.

With abnormal children so powerful methods are not needed. Parents are advised by Dr. Regnault try normal suggestion with child who are normal. Hypnotic suggestion, he says, should be reserved for morbid and abnormal subjects.

VICTIMS OF FEATHER B

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UTIMS OF FEATHER BOA

poisoning frequently, it being gen- erally stockings from which the poi- son is absorbed. Scarlet stockings have been particularly productive of deaths in this manner.

The brilliant greens are equally deadly. One young woman died of summer from poison absorbed in a green blouse she was wear- ing. She had burned her arm slight- ly and the dye from the blouse work- ed into the wound and caused blood poisoning.

COAL THAT DEIES MINERS.

4,000 Feet Is the Limit at Which Coal Can Be Mined.

Beyond the depth of 4,000 feet the physical barriers for coal mining ap- pear, under existing conditions, to be insurmountable. Increase of tem- perature is the chief obstacle in pen- etrating to a greater depth than 4,000 feet. At a depth of only 3,000 feet the temperature of the earth would amount to 98 degrees. A fur- ther depth of 420 feet is thought possible, however, at which point the temperature of the air would be equal to the heat of the blood. This would give a depth of 3,420 feet, be- yond which point the continued sink- ing of the shaft becomes purely specu- lative; but it is assumed that a depth of 4,000 feet may ultimately be reached in coal mining.

The effect of pressure is another obstacle. In the Dockfield colliery, at a depth of about 2,500 feet, the pressure became so powerful that it crushed in circular arches of brick four feet in thickness, and in one case a pillar of cast-iron, twelve inches square, supporting a roof only seven feet in extent, was snapped in twain.

It is estimated by the Royal Coal Commissioners that the English coalfields contain beneath the min- ing limit of 4,000 feet no less than 48,486,000,000 tons. This gives a hint of the hidden stores of coal be- neath the workable limits which sci- ence, combined with invention, may some day find a means of bringing within the reach of human needs.

FINE PIECE OF WORK.

"I tell you," exclaimed the young medical student, "our professor is an eminent surgeon."

"How's that?" asked his chum.

"Well, a fellow was brought in with a crushed leg. The professor said it must come off. But by some means or other he cut on the wrong leg."

"Do you call that a fine piece of surgery?"

"Wait a bit. The professor said it would be terrible for the poor fel- low to go about with no legs at all, so he splintered up the crushed leg instead of cutting that off, too, and now it is as good as ever. An ordi- nary surgeon would have left the fellow legless. Wonderful skill, the professor's!"

WATCHMEN'S MANY DUTIES.

The inhabitants of the outlying district of the town of beziers, in France, have decided to organize a vigilance service of night watchmen, who will have to see that the doors of the houses are closed after ten o'clock, cry the hours and weather, escort billeted inhabitants to their homes, and wake those who wish to be called early. The guardians will also be responsible for houses con- fided to their charge during the ab- sence of the tenants. In cases of fire they will summon the fire tri- gauge and inform the landlord.

WEAR OVERCOATS.

Plants have developed almost as many dodges for perpetuating their existence as animals, only we don't so easily recognize them. Did it ever strike you that every seed,

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES BY MAIL FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

Many Things Happen to Interest the Minds of Auld Scotia's Sons.

Dundee is said to be over-built with tenement houses.

A new rifle range was opened at Strathpeffer last week.

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NEW USE FOR HYPNOTISM

PHYSICIAN URGES IT TO TEACH CHILDREN.

Frenchman Says That by Its Aid They May Be Made Industrious.

Hypnotic suggestions as a useful method of instruction for children advocated by a French physician—Felix Regnault. He maintains that idle and noisy children may be made industrious and obedient through hypnotism. In the education of abnormal children the value of the method is especially urged. When commands and persuasion have failed of effect on vicious, bad, morbid, then try hypnotism, Dr. Regnault suggests. Children whose idleness is hereditary, or the result of poor health, need fresh air, exercise, and hypnotism, according to this authority. Results which he attended his experiments with the method have been convincing, according to reports.

CURE BITING OF THE NAILS.

Another French physician, Dr. Edouard Berillon, has a method in suggestion which has been tested and proven by fifteen years' experience, and cures has been achieved by hypnosis have been lasting. One example will give an idea of his method. Take a child afflicted with the habit of biting his thumbs. He hypnotized and seated in a chair, his forearm resting on the side of a chair. The physician takes one of his hands and, holding it firmly, says to his subject: "Try to put your hand in your mouth and bite your nails. You cannot do it. The pressure put on your hand is an obstacle you cannot overcome. When the doctor returns to you you will always have this same sensation, which will oppose the movement."

PREVENTS KLEPTOMANIA.

As another example a young kleptomaniac is taken. One observes the mania in degenerate children. They do it automatically and seem to be entirely unconscious of wrong. They should be asked why they do it. They probably would reply that they did not know, that they did not help it. Such a child is hypnotized and made to go to a table whereon a piece of money is lying.

"You see this piece of money," says the physician. "You wish to take it in your pocket."

The child does and the physician continues:

"You are going to put that money back where you got it, and hereafter you will always do so. If you yield to the temptation you will be punished by having stolen and you will be eager to return the object to its place."

At the end of several of these hypnotic lessons the child, according to the advocates of the hypnotic method, is cured, and forever of desire to take the money or to steal any thing.

HOW PARENTS MAY USE IT.

In these two cases the children are placed in a passive state before the instruction was given. They receive it without resistance and without questioning. The suggestions, which awakened their conscience, say the physicians, were received without opposition from them. With abnormal children so powerful methods are not needed. Parents are advised by Dr. Regnault to use normal suggestion with children who are normal. Hypnotic suggestions, he says, should be reserved for morbid and abnormal subjects.

VICTIMS OF FEATHER BOA

poisoning frequently, it being generally stockings from which the poison is absorbed. Scarlet stockings have been particularly productive of deaths in this manner.

The brilliant greens are equally deadly. One young woman died last summer from poison absorbed from a green blouse she was wearing. She had burned her arm slightly and the dye from the blouse worked into the wound and caused blood poisoning.

COAL THAT DEFIES MINERS.

4,000 Feet Is the Limit at Which Coal Can Be Mined.

Beyond the depth of 4,000 feet the physical barriers for coal mining appear, under existing conditions, to be insurmountable. Increase of temperature is the chief obstacle in penetrating to a greater depth than 4,000 feet. At a depth of only 3,000 feet the temperature of the earth would amount to 98 degrees. A further depth of 420 feet is thought possible, however, at which point the temperature of the air would be equal to the heat of the blood. This would give a depth of 3,420 feet, beyond which point the continued sinking of the shaft becomes purely speculative; but it is assumed that a depth of 4,000 feet may ultimately be reached in coal mining.

The effect of pressure is another obstacle. In the Deekinfeld colliery, at a depth of about 2,500 feet, the pressure became so powerful that it crushed in circular arches of brick four feet in thickness, and in one case a pillar of cast-iron, twelve inches square, supporting a roof only seven feet in extent, was snapped in twain.

It is estimated by the Royal Coal Commissioners that the English coalfields contain beneath the mining limit of 4,000 feet no less than 48,486,000,000 tons. This gives a hint of the hidden stores of coal beneath the workable limits which science, combined with invention, may some day find a means of bringing within the reach of human needs.

FINE PIECE OF WORK.

"I tell you," exclaimed the young medical student, "our professor is an eminent surgeon."

"How's that?" asked his chum.

"Well, a fellow was brought in with a crushed leg. The professor said it must come off. But by some means or other he cut on the wrong leg."

"Do you call that a fine piece of surgery?"

"Wait a bit. The professor said it would be terrible for the poor fellow to go about with no legs at all, so he splintered up the crushed leg instead of cutting that off, too, and now it is as good as ever. An ordinary surgeon would have left the fellow legless. Wonderful skill, the professor's!"

WATCHMEN'S MANY DUTIES.

The inhabitants of the outlying district of the town of Leziers, in France, have decided to organize a vigilance service of night watchmen, who will have to see that the doors of the houses are closed after ten o'clock, cry the hours and weather, escort belated inhabitants to their homes, and wake those who wish to be called early. The guardians will also be responsible for houses confided to their charge during the absence of the tenants. In cases of fire they will summon the fire brigade and inform the landlord.

WEAR OVERCOATS.

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FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES BY MAIL FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

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NEW DEATHS DUE TO WEARING APPAREL.

Anything Worn for Protection May Cause End of Life.

Wearing apparel, which a man or woman puts on for protection, has been the means of their destruction in numerous cases. When a cover was holding an inquest over the remains of a woman whose death had been attributed to her dress recently, he remarked that hats and petticoats ought to be used of in one immense bonfire. The severe and often fatal accidents caused by the style of clothing or recently much affected have been increasing. Incidents multiply showing that there is danger in it. It is woman, naturally, who is more exposed to accident from these causes.

Only the other day a pretty French woman was the victim of one of the feather boas. She was walking one windy morning in the Rue de Valenciennes in Paris. A strong puff of wind blew the end of her boa into the spokes of a wheel on a pass-carriage. Before her cries attracted attention she was dragged to the ground and her head struck a paving-stone, causing her death.

At a recent opening of the Portuguese Legislature the King and Queen held a great reception. The Countess de Varzea approached them to make her courtesy, having accomplished it, was being backwards, when her foot was caught in her long train. She fell broke her leg above the knee, the result that she will be for life.

A cycling skirt has claimed its victim. A young woman of Plymouth, England, was thrown on a pavement of paving stones last year by the edge of her skirt caught her pedals.

DEATH DUE TO NEW SHOES.

It is not women alone who suffer from the accidents caused by clothing. Recently one of the train drivers on an English train was dinged along the outside footboard, his foot slipped. He had just on a pair of new shoes, the soles of which, being new, were slippery. He went under the train before he could recover his balance and was instantly killed.

The Illinois accident, resulting in the death of a man, is recorded in this mortuary of deaths caused by clothing. Charles Sanders, an employee of an electric line in Waukegan, was killed. They could be cleaned easily, and his work being dirty some particulars, he found it difficult to wear this style. One last summer the motor of his car burned out, and in attempting to get matters right he got the car charged with electricity. The happened to touch his self-sufficient, which instantly broke into flames. His injuries were fatal.

The poisonous dyes in cheap articles of wear add another danger. Hospitals receive victims of such

cases, have decided to organize a vigilance service of night watchmen, who will have to see that the doors of the houses are closed after ten o'clock, cry the hours and weather, escort belated inhabitants to their homes, and wake those who wish to be called early. The guardians will also be responsible for houses confided to their charge during the absence of the tenants. In cases of fire they will summon the fire brigade and inform the landlord.

WEAR OVERCOATS.

Plants have developed almost as many dodges for perpetuating their existence as animals, only we don't so easily recognize them. Did it ever strike you that every seed, bulb, or tuber is not merely a reservoir of material for the plant that is to grow out of it, but also a mass of fuel for supplying heat necessary to the sprouting seedling? More than this. If you look at the early spring buds and flowers, you will notice that those which are likely to be exposed to frost, such as catkins of willow and hazel, are well protected by a thick covering of soft material—a regular plat overcoat.

ABOUT EAU DE COLOGNE.

How many of those who use Eau de Cologne, from Cologne, daily, are aware of the fact that it was invented by an Italian and not by a son of the fatherland which gives it a name? Almost 200 years ago an Italian priest, Giovan Maria Farina, whose name is seen on every authentic bottle, eked out his modest fortune by selling perfumery, little art objects, and so on, at Domodossola. In 1702, happening to be in Cologne and making use of some of the finest vegetable productions of the country, he discovered the secret of the miraculous perfume, which has never been revealed to this day, except to his descendant.

Little Boy—"Father, may I have that big encyclopaedia a little while?" Proud Father—"Of course you can, my boy. Your thoughts are turning to higher things, I see." Little Boy—"Yes, father. Boy's Mother (to herself, two hours afterwards)—"Hump! More of that jam gone. I can't understand how that boy can reach it."

"Did you see any sharks when you crossed the ocean, Mr. Spinkins?" asked Miss Purling. "Yes," replied Spinkins, sadly; "I played cards with a couple."

The Glasgow Lunacy Board has opened two sanatoria at Gartloch and Woodilee for the accommodation and isolation of consumptive patients among the insane.

Alfred School Board contemplate an attack on six-a-penny cigarettes. They are driving Aberdeen youth down the path which leads to moral and physical wreckage.

Col. Hector Mackenzie, London, has presented to Inverness Town Council a portrait of the late Dr. Mackenzie, of Eileanach, who was provost of Inverness from 1867 to 1873.

Janet D. Stephen, an old woman, residing at Stotfield, was burned to death last week. She lived alone, was an invalid, and it is supposed that she had overturned the paraffin lamp.

AN INTERESTING MAN.

"Are you well acquainted with Mr. Riggsby?"

"Quite well. He is employed in the same office as myself."

"I think he is such an interesting young man. He is always so melancholy. He surely must have suffered some great disappointment."

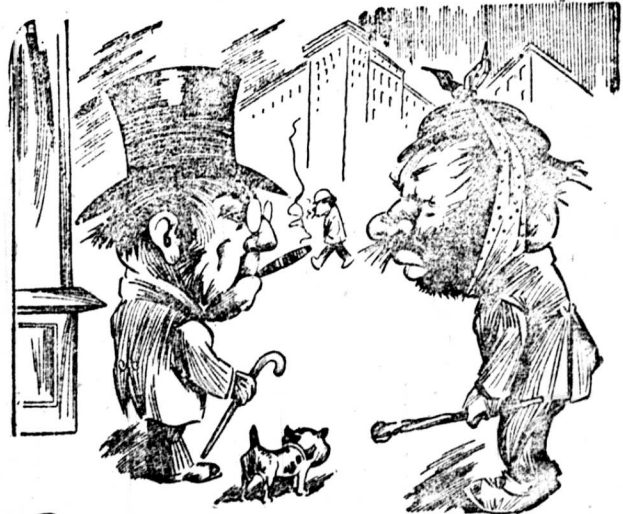
"Yes, he has."

"Oh, how romantic! What was it?"

"Why, he expected a rise in salary on the 1st, and he didn't get it."

"So you had a successful hunting-trip?" "Eminently successful. We didn't bring back any game, but nobody was shot by any of the other members of the party."

Ida—"Would you call a girl who learnt to ride a bicycle in two hours smart?" May—"Well, if she had a handsome fellow as teacher I'd call her a goose."



"I don't own a dollar in the world, sir."
"Put everything in your wife's name, I suppose?"

solidated under the name of the Rand Mines, Limited, and vast copper interests in Rhodesia, and that since the death of Cecil Rhodes he practically is the great De Beers Company.

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The elder Heit shipped much mining machinery to South Africa; recurrences not being the best imaginable he sent his son to the Cape in 1875 to investigate conditions. Young Heit at that time was 22 years old. He trekked at the tail of an ox team across Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, the Transvaal, and so came into Kimberley.

INTEREST IN MINING.

He found the mining industry chaotic. He began at the outset a work which usually is attributed to Cecil Rhodes, who did not go into the diamond fields until some years afterward—the work of combining and systematizing the diamond mining industry. Rhodes had a large hand in the ultimate close-corporation result, but Heit was the first to realize that even diamonds might become so cheap as to be worthless; to gain control of the market by buying up scattered claims and to engineer projects to prevent overproduction and the glutting of the market.

Rhodes, whose mines were in Griqualand, was at first Heit's business rival. The story of the diamond war which waged between them is one of the picturesque romances of South Africa. In the end their interests and those of Barnato were consolidated in the De Beers Company. The area of the consolidated company's mines is over 100 acres in extent, and the capital is \$40,000,000. About \$6,000,000 is paid in dividends annually.

Heit is much below the medium height, with blonde hair, grey eyes and a soft voice. He has a reputation for silence. He is well read, well traveled, well groomed. He has keen artistic tastes. He studiously avoids publicity of any sort.

MANSION IN LONDON.

His home in Park Lane is one of the handsomest residences in London. It is three stories in height, covers a great area of ground, and is flanked by winter gardens. It was completed in the latter part of 1898. The collection of Louise Seize furniture with which it is appointed is said to be unequalled. Its picture gallery is counted one of the best private collections in Europe. Park Lane is in London's exclusive West End.

"Ah, darling!" he exclaimed, "as we sit together under the spreading branches of this noble tree, I do declare on my honor that you are the only girl I have ever loved." And just a suspicion of a smile crossed the dear thing's features as she replied: "You always say such appropriate things, John; this is a chestnut tree."

"Well, well," he exclaimed, as he sampled her first pie, "where did you get this?" "I made that out of Mrs. Shouter's cook book," replied the young wife. "It's a—""Ah!" he broke in, "this is a rather part of the binding, I suppose?"

Cut in Two.

To clear up the odd lines of

— PUFF TIES —

We have filled our window with all of our 50 Cent Puff Ties. You can take your choice at

25 CENTS.

2 Dozen Boys' White All-Wool Sweaters, "Penmans make," regular price 75 cents.

Sale Price 35 Cents.

J. L. BOYES,

Men's and Boys' Hat and Cap store

MORE BIG MILL IMPROVEMENTS.

In preparation for grinding of this season's immense crop of feed grain, Mr. J. R. Dafoe, of the Big Mill, has installed, and has in successful operation, two of the best feed mills known to the trade, and is now prepared to grind your feed without any more waiting and as fine as may be required.

He continues the manufacture of that well known brand of flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, which are second to none.

He also continues in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and the farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the Big Mill before disposing of their grain and take your feed and wheat gristing there and be guaranteed satisfaction both in quality and quantity.

J. R. DAFOE,

AT THE BIG MILL.

J. GARRATT & SON,

Bakers and Confectioners.

OYSTERS.—

You can always depend on getting the best Oysters here. Our Oysters are always fresh and the best that can be procured. If you want a delicious feed of Oysters try us. We also sell them in bulk.

—HOT SODAS—

The season for cool drinks is past, but the season for hot drinks is here—we are always prepared. Come in and try some of our

Hot Beef Tea.
Lemonade.
Coffee.
Chocolate.

Record Breaker

Our January Trade Has Broken all Past Records.

The goods were Right and so were prices, hence increase of business.

WINDOW DISPLAY-- Our Window this week shows some Strong Lines of MEN'S SHOES

From \$2.00 to \$5.00.

Bargain Tables-- Are still interesting to Bargain Seekers.

THE J. J. HAINES, Shoe Houses.
NAPANEE, BELLEVILLE, TRENTON.

THE ROUND UP.

To clear up the stock before closing we want to dispose of all our cut pieces and ends. Price won't cut much of a figure in this sale. A lot of

Tweed Yarn

first-class in every respect we will sell at

25 Cents Per Pound

Another case of pants just to hand. Everybody buys our pants.

This store will be kept open for a short time only.

Lonsdale Woollen Mills.

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to date in every respect.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-15

Crematory Closet.

We are sole agents for the celebrated Odorless Crematory Closets. Best yet produced. BOYLE & SON.

Oyster Season.

Oysters, the best you can buy.
Oysters always fresh, cooked or raw.
Oysters you can eat with pleasure.

RIKLEY'S RESTAURANT

The Celebrated Eye Specialist.

Prof. J. H. DeSilberg, the celebrated eye specialist from Germany, will be in Napanee from Wednesday noon, January 25th, until Saturday afternoon, January 31st. May be consulted at J. J. Perry's drug store. Eyes tested free of charge. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor expert optician. A specialist consultation free. 5c

Bullet Found a Mark.

J. Lahmer, a Canadian carrying on a

Found.

On Kingston road, near Napanee, a square grip. Owner may have same by calling at THE Express office and paying expenses.

Warden's Supper.

The newly elected Warden of the county Mr. R. A. Fowler, of Amherst Island, has revived the ancient and honorable custom of giving a warden's supper. The supper will be held in the Campbell House this evening. In Mr. Fowler the county has a warden who is well fitted to uphold the dignity of the office.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences, Everything new and up-to-date, Experienced workmen. Give me a call.

F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Notes from Selby Parish.

On Wednesday evening, January 21st, about 80 parishioners met at the Rectory to pay their respects to the Rev. T. F. Dowdell and his bride, at the same time bringing with them many tokens of their regard. The parishioners of St. John's Selby, and St. Jude's, Kingsford, generously stocked the cellar and pantry with many good things. Refreshments of cake and coffee were served, after which Mr. Richards, on behalf of the parishioners of St. Jude's, Strathcona, presented Mr. and Mrs. Dowdell with a very handsome divan and rocking chair, at the same time expressing their appreciation of their pastor's work, and hopes that he and his good wife would be long spared to labor in their midst.

Wedded at the R. C. Church.

A very pleasant event occurred at the R. C. Church, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, when Miss Sarah Renix, daughter of Mr. James Renix, Deseronto, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Michael Normile, a former resident of Napanee, but now residing in Deseronto. Father Hogan performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by the families of the contracting parties and a few intimate friends. Mr. W. J. Normile, brother of the groom, performed the services of best man, while Miss C. Renix, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid. After the ceremony had been performed the company adjourned to the Paisley House, where an excellent wedding breakfast had been prepared, and after ample justice had been done the good things the happy couple left for Toronto and other points west on their wedding tour. Upon their return they will take up their residence at Deseronto. We join with their many friends in wishing them a happy journey through life together.

County Council.

The County Council of Lennox and Addington met in the council chamber of the court house on Tuesday afternoon and continue their sessions during the week. The following compose the members of the new council:

Highlands division—H. Keech, W. J. Paul.

Camden division—W. A. Martin, J. G. Rombough.

Napanee—R. W. Paul, J. W. Hall.

Ernesttown division—M. N. Empey, R. A. Fowler.

U. E. L. division—John Milling, A. C. Parks.

All of the members, excepting Messrs. Milling, Rombough and Hall, were in the former council. Mr. R. A. Fowler, was unanimously elected warden, and as he has had a long experience in municipal and county business, under his able leadership the county business should be done smoothly and expeditiously. Following are the standing committees for the year: County Property—C. P. Parks, chairman; Empey, secretary; Rombough, Keech, R. W. Paul.

Roads and Bridges—Milling, chairman; Martin, secretary; Hall, W. J. Paul, Fowler.

Financial—Empey, chairman; Martin, secretary; R. W. Paul, Parks, W. J. Paul Education and Printing—Rombough, chairman; Keech, secretary; Fowler, Hall, Milling.



Grand Trunk Railway Time T

Going West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 8 a.m.
" 10:20 p.m.	" 12:17 p.m.
" 1:15 p.m.	" 12:55 p.m.
" 4:28 p.m.	" 9:01 p.m.

*Daily except Monday. *Daily, 1 train run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boy the station.

We Don't Keep

our candies, we sell them and give ones every few days. Ganong's ch are always good.

RIKLEY'S RESTAURANT

Hockey Sticks and Skates.

Buy your hockey sticks from us will stand the racket the best of all hockey skates are of the latest styles patterns. Come in and inspect the

BOYLE & SON

Wallace's Coal Oil.

We buy Coal Oil from the Quebec Oil Co., same as other merchants, keep it "CLEANER". Try a gallon CLEAN OIL next time. Deliver place in the town at SAME PRICE WALLACE'S DRUG STORE

No Smallpox.

Monday a rumor was freely circulated that a case of smallpox had been discovered in town. There is absolutely no report. A young man residing in the township of North York, is afflicted with a very severe case of chickenpox, and this fact lies above rumor. Dr. Vrooman, the physician in attendance, states emphatically it is nothing more or less than a case of chickenpox.

Great Entertainer Coming.

Ellsworth Plumstead, an entertainer of great prominence in the United States is now making his first tour of Canada. He has been secured by the Napanee Club for an entertainment in the House, on Friday evening, Feb. 6th. Plumstead is an artist of great value and his programme is so varied in character that his work is appreciated by all. It includes impersonations of Sir Irving, dramatic scenes, dialect selections in costumes and class humorous songs. Mr. Plumstead assisted by prominent local talent fine programme is being prepared

A Family Gathering.

An exceedingly pleasant event lengthy lifetime of Mr. and Mrs. Bell, of Ernestown, occurred on Tuesday, January 27th, in the celebration of their fiftieth wedding day, which the Sunday previous. The aged but couple had a family reunion, at were assembled all their children grandchildren, as follows:—Children: A. Bell, Fredericksburgh; Annie (Mrs. John W. Gordanier), A. Marietta (Mrs. E. M. Smith), Mor D. Bell, Morven; Chas. T. Bell, on homestead; Ella (Mrs. L. H. V. Black River, N. Y. Grandchildren: Misses Lottie and Louisa Bell, Gordanier, Marcus, Edmund, Cora, Bert, Harold, Roy and J. Smith, N. Robertie Bell, Batie, D. and Winnifred Bell, and Mabel V. Mr. Bell is 80 years of age and Mrs. 78, and they have seven children, from 35 to 49 years of age, all alive, married and have children, making an exemplary family in that. Nearly all the family are residents of Canada. Mr. Bell resides at the old stead occupied by his father, near Lutyre's Corners. Mrs. Bell is a sister of Nelson and John Dohler, of Napanee. Family prayer is a fixed feature. Bell homestead, and has been so from beginning. The family are all Meth Mr. and Mrs. Bell are a very happy couple, enjoying exceedingly health. As a souvenir of the gathering the old gentleman and lady

getting the best Oysters here. Our Oysters are always fresh and the best that can be procured. If you want a delicious feed of Oysters try us. We also sell them in bulk.

—HOT SODAS—

The season for cool drinks is past, but the season for hot drinks is here—we are always prepared. Come in and try some of our

- Hot Beef Tea.
- " Lemonade.
- " Coffee.
- " Chocolate.
- " Raspberry Vinegar.
- " Tomato Bullion.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY DEC. 26, 1902

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
147j MARLBANK.

Rubber.

Wallace's Drug Store has the sole agency for the famous "Queen Quality" Hot Water Bottles and Fountain Syringes. Every one guaranteed.

Fitzpatrick's Meat Market.

You are always sure of getting the choicest things in meats of all kinds here. We have secured the services of a first-class cutter and are now prepared to do the meat business of Napanee. Give us a call. We also carry the choicest and best stock of groceries in town. We make our own sausage and make them fresh every day. If you try them once you will go no where else when you want sausages.

J. H. FITZPATRICK.

A strict quarantine is being maintained on the cases of smallpox on the Tyendinaga Reserve. No person is allowed to enter or leave any of the affected premises.

WANTED!

A Good Representative
To sell Fruit Trees.

Ornamental Trees, etc., in Napanee and near by districts. Terms liberal, on salary or commission basis. We have under cultivation over 600 acres and have the best and most complete list of nursery stock in Canada to-day. Our stock is guaranteed free from disease, to be delivered in good condition, true to name, or purchase money refunded. Our representative will have exclusive territory. Apply now.

PELHAM NURSERY CO.,

9-3 m

Toronto, Ont.

Oysters always fresh, cooked or raw. Oysters you can eat with pleasure.
RICKLEY'S RESTAURANT

The Celebrated Eye Specialist.

Prof. J. H. DeSilberg, the celebrated eye specialist from Germany, will be in Napanee from Wednesday noon, January 28th, until Saturday afternoon, January 31st. May be consulted at J. J. Perry's drug store. Eyes tested free of charge. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor expert optician. A specialist consultation free. 5c

Bullet Found a Mark.

J. Lahmer, a Canadian carrying on a wholesale drug business in St. Louis, was killed in a peculiar manner in that city. He was standing on a street corner waiting for a car, when a bullet from the revolver of a bartender in a nearby saloon, who was defending his life from the attack of a band of roughs, struck him on the head piercing his brain. The remains of Lahmer were brought to the home of his parents near Richmond Hill, Ontario, and buried there on Tuesday.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

Newspaper Blankets.

A seasonable reminder to the poor is the warming quality of a newspaper. Half a dozen newspapers stitched together scarcely inferior to an eiderdown quilt in point of warmth, as many a boy at a boarding-school can attest. Is is a light and yet bountiful covering. In poor families where blankets are few and thin, visitors may enlighten mothers on this point. A layer of newspapers between the blankets trebles the comfort of the coverlet. Their sole drawback is the crackle they make when the sleeper stirs. But for this a man might fashion for himself an undersuit of newspaper which would beat woollens in warmth and price.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

A Fire Scare.

Friday evening, about 11 p.m. a couple of our citizens while passing the store of J. Aylesworth, noticed what they thought was smoke issuing from the ventilator at the top of the building, and stopped to investigate. In a short time a crowd had collected, and after a ladder had been scoured from T. H. Waller's a man was sent up to investigate. He said it was not smoke that was coming out but it had a smell similar to steaming pine. The firemen were called out so as to be ready if they were needed and then the door was forced, but a thorough search of the premises did not reveal any fire, and everybody was puzzled as to the cause of the vapor issuing from the ventilator. Numerous indeed were the theories advanced in an endeavor to explain the mystery. Previous to Friday the weather had been very mild and it is quite evident that a good deal of warm air had accumulated between the roof and the ceiling. At the rear of the building, as well as in the front, there is a ventilator and the wind blowing through the building forced the warm air out and it coming in contact with the extreme cold of Friday evening produced the vapor.

A. WILLIS,

at The Plaza
Barber Shop
and
Cigar Store,

Solicits your
Patronage.

unnecessarily elected warden, and as he has had a long experience in municipal and county business, under his able leadership the county business should be done smoothly and expeditiously. Following are the standing committees for the year: County Property—C. P. Parks, chairman; Empey, secretary; Rombough, Keech, R. W. Paul. Roads and Bridges—Milling, chairman; Martin, secretary; Hall, W. J. Paul, Fowler. Financial—Empey, chairman; Martin, secretary; R. W. Paul, Parks, W. J. Paul. Education and Printing—Rombough, chairman; Keech, secretary; Fowler, Hall, Milling.

OUR

Beef

Is Made of the Purest and Best.

Iron

AND

Wine.

Purified the Blood. Gives Tone to the System.

The Medical Hall,
FRED L. HOOPER.

Presentation and Address.

On Wednesday evening the Napanee Curling Club met in the Public Library building to bid good-bye to Rev. W. W. Peck one of Napanee's most enthusiastic curlers, who left on Thursday, for Emerson, Manitoba. As a slight token of the esteem in which he is held by the Napanee Curlers, the club presented Mr. Peck with a very handsome clock. Mr. Peck made a fitting reply expressing his thanks for the gift and his appreciation of the kindness of the Curling Club. Following is a copy of the address.

To the Rev. W. W. Peck.

On the occasion of your departure from this town to enter upon a wider field of activity in our Canadian North West it has seemed fitting to your comrades of the "Stane and Besom," to express in some tangible form their appreciation of your endeavors and comradeship during the past few years. You have been so actively connected with the Napanee Curling Club from its inception five years ago, and have proven yourself such a skillful and manly sportsman that we, as curlers, feel a severely great loss on your removal from our midst. You have always been willing to do a good turn both "in" and "out" to your fellow curlers and we should certainly be false to the spirit of Scotland's National game not to appreciate the excellent qualities of mind and heart that you have always shown. When the club was struggling along on poor uneven ice with a limited membership and a restricted treasury you were one not to "haud your han" or to fail not to "Swoop'er Up" but you directed all your energies to a "winning end" helping to bring the club to its present promising condition. That you should suddenly sever your connection with the noble art of curling is not within the bounds of our belief, we feel sure that, before long, your skill will find recognition among the enthusiasts of the west, for nothing can quench the spirit of a true curler once it has been aroused, defeat only stimulates, and success in the game never brings over-weening pride and disdain. Moreover we hope that you will always be "in high" in whatever you undertake winning thereby the praise of your skip whose all seeing eye never fails to give the proper "ice." It is also our hope that you may never forget this early scene of your activities nor the close ties of good fellowship that you have formed as a member of this club. We ask you therefore to accept the accompanying clock as a slight token of good will. It reflects but dimly the warmth of our esteem towards you. With it are coupled our good wishes for a pleasant journey and a most prosperous career.

W. S. HERRINGTON, President.
W. C. SMITH, Vice-President.
A. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Mr. Bell is 80 years of age and M 78, and they have seven children from 35 to 49 years of age, all married and have children, making an exemplary family in that. Nearly all the family are re Canada. Mr. Bell resides at the stand occupied by his father, Intyre's Corners. Mrs. Bell is a Nelson and John Deller, of Family prayer is a fixed festu Bell homestead, and has been beginning. The family are all M Mr. and Mrs. Bell are a very hearty couple, enjoying exceedi health. As a souvenir of t gathering the old gentleman and portraits taken at Mr. Clark's st presented a copy to each son and and each grandson and grandda

Children Cry for CASTORIA

The Mission.

Preparations have been in pr some months in this parish with promoting interest in the mission to be held (D.V.) from Friday, 6th, to Sunday, 15th, inclusive. Church of S. Mary Magdalene parochial missions have now recognized feature of church worl out the Anglican Communion, an signed for the purpose of deepi spiritual life, awakening the car converting the impenitent. An object sought to be attained is a teaching upon the distinctive doc practice of the church, that "grow in grace and in the knowle Lord and Saviour Jesus Chri main feature of the mission is th sermon and instruction at the ev ices, but during the day oppo given for frequent prayer and m and above all the daily celebration Communion will help to sanc day's work by invoking the blessi Holy Spirit upon it. The followi program of services in a condense

WEEK-DAY SERVICES.

Holy Communion—8 a.m.,
Matins and intercession—10 30
Instruction in the Spiritual lif service for busy people—3 p.m.
Children's service—4.15 p.m.
The Mission service, sermon struction—8 p.m.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Holy Communion—8 a.m.
Matins—10.30 a.m.
Holy Communion and sermon.
Children's service—3 p.m.
Evensong and Mission sermon
On Sunday Feb. 15th there will vice for men only, at 4 p.m. The J. Farthing, of Woods'ock, will Mission preacher.

"EYES HAVE TH BUT THEY SEE N

Does this mean you?
Eyes are frequently injure periments of pretending (The right glass will assist the wrong glass will ruin t on your guard.

SMITH, THE OPTICIAN, Fits the Right (

Many thousands have been fully fitted by him. If y your eyes are not just right dangerous. Have them ex once by

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.



and Trunk Railway Time Table.

West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, *2:09 a.m.
" 3:33 a.m.	" 7:43 a.m.
" 10:39 a.m.	" 12:17 p.m. noon
" 1:15 p.m.	" 12:55 p.m. noon
" 4:38 p.m.	" 6:40 p.m.
" 9:09 p.m.	

ly except Monday. *Daily. All other
run daily, Sundays excepted.
kets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, cr at
ation. 8-ly

Don't Keep

candies, we sell them and get fresh
every few days. Ganong's chocolates
ways good.

RICKLEY'S RESTAURANT.

Key Sticks and Skates.

your hockey sticks from us. Ours
stand the racket the best of all. Our
y skates are of the latest styles and
rns. Come in and inspect them.
BOYLE & SON.

Wallace's Coal Oil.

buy Coal Oil from the Queen City
o., same as other merchants, but we
it "CLEANER". Try a gallon of our
AN OIL next time. Delivered any
in the town AT SAME PRICE.
WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

Smallpox.

nday a rumor was freely circulated
a case of smallpox had been discovered
rn. There is absolutely no truth in
port. A young man residing across
ver, in the township of North Fred-
burgh, is afflicted with a very severe
f chickenpox, and this fact led to the
rumor. Dr. Vrooman, the physician
endence, states emphatically that it
hing more or less than a very bad
f chickenpox.

t Entertainer Coming.

sworth Plumstead, an entertainer of
prominence in the United States, who
w making his first tour of Canada.
sen secured by the Napanee Hockey
for an entertainment in the Opera
on, Friday evening, Feb. 6th. Mr.
stead is an artist of great versatility
is programme is so varied in charac-
at his work is appreciated by all. It
les impersonations of Sir Henry
n, dramatic scenes, dialect stories,
ions in costumes and classic and
rous songs. Mr. Plumstead will be
ed by prominent local talent, and a
rogramme is being prepared

Family Gathering.

exceedingly pleasant event in the
y lifetime of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel
f Ernestown, occurred on Tuesday
auary 27th, in the celebration of
fiftieth wedding day, which fell on
nday previous. The aged but happy
had a family reunion, at which
assembled all their children and
children, as follows:—Children—Jno.
ell, Fredericksburgh; Annie Eliza
John W. Gordanier, Morven;
tta (Mrs. E. M. Smith), Morven; J.
li, Morven; Chas. T. Bell, on the old
stead; Ella (Mrs. L. H. Walker),
River, N. Y. Grandchildren—
s Lottie and Louvia Bell, Ernest
nier, Marcus, Edmund, Charlie,
Bert, Harold, Roy and Loretta
N. Robertie Bell, Batie, Derwood
Vinnifred Bell, and Mabel Walker.
ell is 80 years of age and Mrs. Bell is
d they have seven children ranging
15 to 49 years of age, all alive, and all
d and have children, making quite
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occupied by his father, near Mc
's Corners. Mrs. Bell is a sister of
and John Doller, of Napanee.
y prayer is a fixed feature in the
omestead, and has been so from the
ing. The family are all Methodists.
d Mrs. Bell are a very hale and
couple, enjoying exceedingly good
As a souvenir of the family
ing the old gentleman and lady had

At Wallace's Drug Store.

You can get all the medicines advertised
in this paper. Everything Fresh and
Good.

Want Government Responsibility.

Messrs John Baker of Lemonville, S.
Foots of Ballantrae and G. E. Soules of
Vivian, representing the Township Council
of Whitechurch, waited on the Minister of
Agriculture at the Parliament buildings
yesterday, asking for an amendment of the
Barberry act, so as to provide that the
Government assume all responsibility for
compensation in connection with the de-
struction of barberry hedges. The Minis-
ter promised to give the matter full con-
sideration.

5380

BOTTLES OF OUR CELEBRATED

COUGH MIXTURE

SOLD IN A LITTLE OVER A YEAR.

J. J. PERRY, Druggist.

Patent Report.

For the benefit of our readers, we pub-
lish a list of patents recently granted by
the Canadian and American Governments,
secured through the agency of Messrs
Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Mont-
real, Canada, and Washington, D. C., U.
S. A. Information relating to the patents
ited will be supplied free of charges by
applying to the above named firm.

78,784—Edouard Gagne, Montreal, P.
Q.—Trolley guard.
78,814—Jules Noe Primeau, Aboussic,
P. Q.—Nut lock.
78,816—Cleophas Dignard, Montreal, P.
Q.—Cracker box.
78,856—Canaan de Cazen, Montreal, P.
Q.—Process of making cigarettes.
78,909—Chas. Bellermin Jutras, La Baie
du Febvre, P. Q.—Fertilizer distributor.
78,915—Louis Savaris, Montreal, P. Q.—
Nut Lock.
78,938—Ernest Tenaud, Holyoke, Mass.—
Safety device for railway switches.
78,946—Louis Gauthier, St. Pie, (Bagot)
P. Q.—Hermetic coffin.
78,983—Abondius O'Boone, Montreal, P.
Q.—Oil burner.
78,984—Mapoleon Ostigny, St. Hyacin-
the, P. Q.—Corn Shucker.
79,037—Thomas S. Rath, Tweed, Ont.—
Harvesting Machine.
79,038—Olivier Napoleon Morin, Hol-
yoke, Mass., U. S. A.—Boiler Furnace.
79,039—Adolphe D. Leblanc, Montreal,
P. Q.—Shoe holding device.
718,547—Wm. R. Tucker, Saskatoon,
Sask., N. W. T. Joiner's clamp.
718,559—Isaac Wiebe, Rosenfeld, Man.—
Screen Cleaner.
718,644—Joseph Lemire, Drummond-
ville, Que.—Milk Aerator.
Write for a free copy of "The Inventor's
Help."

MIXED THE LETTERS.

Serious Result of a Fool Man Trying to Be Facetious.

A well known citizen of Clay Center
had been invited to an evening party.
He wanted to go, but his wife declared
that she had no gown suitable for the
occasion and asked him to send "re-
grets" to their hostess. The man went
down to his office and penned this face-
tious note of declination:

"We regret that your kind invitation
must be declined for all the convention-
al reasons, but the real reason is that
half the family has nothing to wear.
My wife's latest dress is over three
weeks old, and her hat is twelve hours
out of date. You will appreciate the
hopelessness of the occasion and ex-
cuse us."

He thought this pretty good, and he
determined to write a note to his wife
also explaining that he would not be at
home for an early dinner, as she had
asked him. He said in this note:



WHITE GOODS SALE

100 Boxes Dainty, White, Cotton Underwear opened
and placed in stock. We want every woman, who reads
this announcement to accept our invitation to come in
and see the goods—

NO URGING TO BUY

Just look and you'll wonder how such good materials
and trimmings can be made up and retailed so near the
cost of materials, in some cases about the cost of the
materials used—No skimping either, everything well
made, generous in size and fine in quality, and hand-
somerly trimmed with Lace, Embroidery or Cambrie.

Night Dresses—48c, 59c, 69c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00.

Skirts—50c, 69c, 75c, 95c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75,
2.00.

Corset Covers—12½c, 20c, 25c, 29c, 30c, 40c, 50c,
69c, 75c.

Drawers—25c, 29c, 35c, 48c, 50c, 69c, 75c.

To those who still prefer to do their own sewing we
offer special inducements all this month in Embroideries,
Laces, Muslins, Lawns, White Cottons.

NEW DRESS GOODS TO HAND THIS WEEK—
New Embroideries, New Laces, New Dress Trimmings,
New Waistings.

Delineator Free.

Beginning Saturday, and continuing
for two weeks, we will give the Feb-
ruary Delineator free to every customer
buying \$1.50 worth of White Wear. Its
the best fashion publication issued.
Get one.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.

Cheapside, - Napanee.

It is 80 years or age and a Mrs. Bell is they have seven children ranging from 5 to 49 years of age, all alive, and all have children, making quite an impleary family in that respect. all the family are residents of Napanee. Mr. Bell resides at the old home-occupied by his father, near Mc's Corners. Mrs. Bell is a sister of John Deller, of Napanee. Prayer is a fixed feature in the mstead, and has been so from the ng. The family are all Methodists. d Mrs. Bell are a very hale and couple, enjoying exceedingly good As a souvenir of the family ng the old gentleman and lady had te taken at Mr. Clark's studio, and ed a copy to each son and daughter h grandson and granddaughter.

Children Cry for
ASTORIA.

mission.
ations have been in progress for months in this parish with a view to ing interest in the mission which is old (D.V.) from Friday, February Sunday, 15th, inclusive, in the of S. Mary Magdalene. These al missions have now become a zed feature of church work through- Anglican Communion, and are de- for the purpose of deepening the life, awakening the careless and ing the impenitent. An additional ough to be attained is systematic g upon the distinctive doctrines and of the church, that men may n grace and in the knowledge of our and Saviour Jesus Christ." The ature of the mission is the mission and instruction at the evening ert during the day opportunity is r frequent prayer and meditation, ve all the daily celebration of Holy nion will help to sanctify each ork by invoking the blessing of the rit upon it. The following is the i of services in a condensed form:—

WEEK-DAY SERVICES.
Communion—8 a.m.,
and intercession—10.30 a.m.
action in the Spiritual life—a short for busy people—3 p.m.
ren's service—4.15 p.m.
Mission service, sermon and in- n—8 p.m.

SUNDAY SERVICES.
Communion—8 a.m.
s—10.30 a.m.
Communion and sermon—11 a.m.
ren's service—3 p.m.
son and Mission sermon—7 p.m.
nday Feb. 15th there will be a ser- mon only, at 4 p.m. The Rev. C. hing, of Woods'ock, will be the preacher.

**ES HAVE THEY
THEY SEE NOT.**

oes this mean you?
yes are frequently injured by ex- periments of pretending Opticians; he right glass will assist the eyes, e wrong glass will ruin them. Be a your guard.

**I, THE OPTICIAN,
its the Right Glass**

any thousands have been success- ly fitted by him. If you think ur s... re not just right, delay is ngerous. Have them examined at ce by

**I. E. Smith,
DUATE OPTICIAN,
mith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.**

tious note of declination:
"We regret that your kind invitation must be declined for all the convention- al reasons, but the real reason is that half the family has nothing to wear. My wife's latest dress is over three weeks old, and her hat is twelve hours out of date. You will appreciate the hopelessness of the occasion and ex- cuse us."
He thought this pretty good, and he determined to write a note to his wife also explaining that he would not be at home for an early dinner, as she had asked him. He said in this note:
"I have turned down your invitation because I am going out to another even- ing party where the guests are not ex- pected to wear anything of importance. Sorry I won't be there to kiss you good night."
And then the fool man carelessly sent his wife's note to the hostess and the hostess' note to his wife.

"Mercuriale Swords."
When was it usual to insert running mercury in the backs of swords?
This was a comparatively common practice among the Italian, French and Spanish swordmakers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but it was more of a fancy than anything else, for it never came into general use. It was not, of course, used for rapiers or the lighter kind of swords, but for the heavier cutting swords.
The method was to cast the blade rather broader at the back than usual, with a hollow running down it. This was half filled with quicksilver and sealed up. The idea was that when a blow was struck with such a sword the quicksilver would fly to the point and so increase the weight of the blow. This theoretical advantage, however, did not at all counterbalance the general clumsiness of the weapon and its unhandiness in guarding, and so the mercuriale swords, as they were called, from which their ingenious inventor hoped so much, were rather military curiosities than practical successes.—London Answers.

Desperate.
Doctor—To remove your mother-in-law in her present condition to the hos- pital would, I am afraid, prove fatal.
Henripeck—Well, let's try it any- way.

Inane Verbosity.
"Don't you think that Mrs. Chatson is quite a brilliant conversationalist?"
"Oh, quite! She can express less in more words than any one I ever met."
Such is the flexibility of our language that a noble brute may be either a thoroughbred St. Bernard or a rascally foreign fortune seeker.—Washington Times.

IT ISN'T TALKING THAT COUNTS.
It is our earnest desire to make you a regular and pleased customer. We do not believe in long and tiresome arguments. Our large stock of pure drugs, proprietary medicines, perfumes and toilet specialties and our close prices, will impress you more favorably than long newspaper talks.
HAVE YOU USED IT.
Have you used Paine's Celery Compound? If not, we strongly recommend its use if you are nervous, weak, rundown, or suffer- ing from rheumatism, neuralgia or blood diseases. Paine's Celery Compound is the most reliable and efficacious medicine now before the public for rebuilding lost strength. Our stock is always fresh and pure. THOMAS B. WALLACE, "Drug- gist, Napanee, Ont.

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The Hardy Dry Goods Co.

Cheapside, - Napanee.

THERE'S A REASON.
For setting forth our claim as up-to-date and live druggists. We have been quick to adopt all the most approved modern methods for the safe and accurate filling of prescriptions. This is an important advantage to those who favor us with their trade. Our stock of pure drugs, perfumes and toilet goods is unsurpassed.
ITS SPECIAL WORK.
Paine's Celery Compound is specially recommended for purifying the blood and bracing up the nerves. If you suffer from blood impurities or find your nervous system out of gear, we strongly advise the use of Paine's Celery Compound. We always have the genuine "Paine's in stock. Fred L. Hooper, Druggist, Napanee, Ont.

The farmer who makes a better success of his business than his neighbor is the one who gets all his grain ground with mill- stones at Cloze's Mills
On Tuesday evening the members of the congregation presented their departing pastor, Rev. W. W. Peck, with an address and purse of sixty dollars.

Ended the Dispute.
Two ladies at a tea party got quar- reling about their respective ages. At last, to end the dispute, one of them said in a conciliatory tone of voice:
"Don't let us quarrel over the matter any more, dear. I, at least, have not the heart to do it. I never knew who my mother was, for she deserted me when I was a baby, and who knows but that you may have been that heart- less parent?"

A Silent Man.
Jenkins—There's Perkins—you know Perkins?—entered into an agreement with his wife soon after their mar- riage, twenty years ago, that whenever either lost temper or stormed the other was to keep silence.
Bob—And the scheme worked?
Perkins—Admirably. Perkins has kept silence for twenty years.

The Paris Mousetrapp.
Paris has been described as a giant- tic mousetrapp with three doors labeled, respectively, hotel, cafe and restaurant. The city has about 10,000 hotels. There are restaurants in every block, and you can find cafes at almost every step. At almost any restaurant you are sure of good cooking. You can eat well any- where and at any price. There are scores of places where the meals cost as high as in the better restaurants of New York and hundreds where you can get a very fair dinner for 50 cents, or, if you would have wine, for 10 cents additional. There is one stock company which does an enormous busi- ness in supplying cheap and good food for Parisians. It was founded by a butcher who has his shops still in dif- ferent parts of the city. This company has 100 or more restaurants where you can always be sure of good service and good food. You pay for what you eat and pay for everything, but the prices are low.

Napoleon's Temper.
A story is told of a sudden rage into which Napoleon I. fell one day as he was at dinner. He had scarce partaken of a mouthful when apparently some inopportune thought or recollection stung his brain to madness, and, reed- ing from the table without rising from his chair—his small stature permitted that—he uplifted his foot—dash went the table, crash went the dinner, and the emperor sprang up, intending to pace the room. Quick as a flash his waiter scratched a few magic symbols on a bit of paper, and the emperor's check had grown more than double. Napoleon appreciated the delicacy of his attendant and said, "Thank you, my dear Dunand," with one of his in- imitable smiles. The hurricane had blown over.

Half Price Sale,

BEGINNING, JAN. 24th, ENDING, FEB. 7th,

Miss Barrett will offer for sale the following goods at half price :

Colored Taffetta Silks, Velveteens; Embroidered Silks and Chiffons, All-Over Laces, Silk Applique in Black, White and Cream; Valenciennes Laces, Swiss Embroidery, Etc. All at half price from

Jan. 24th to Feb. 7th.

MISS BARRETT,

Corner Bridge and Centre Streets.
